PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,707—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 2 P.M.				
1906				
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
17th ,,	CHINA	7912		
24th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	10500
17th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512		
24th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st ,,	PERSIA	7951		
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5281	MOOLTAN	10001
14th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
21st ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7553		
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6523
12th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
19th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6393
26th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.	
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	22nd	Feb 1906
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	22nd	Mar ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	19th	Apr. ,,
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	17th	May ,,
MERA	5,876	Schmits	14th	Jun. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	3rd Feb. 1906.
YARRA	4,218	Sellier	3rd March 1906.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

37 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716..	8th Feb.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124..	27th ,,
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5101..	13th March
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091..	24th ,,
* NUBIA	Hy. Tait	3551..	11th April
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716..	8th May
* BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrok	3069..	23rd ,,
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124..	5th June

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 390
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over stain their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc. apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" also containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Circulars, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date Time.	Route.—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	5 Feb. 11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	6 Feb. 4 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DWARKA	1700	Thur.	8 Feb. 10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	2 Feb. 1 p.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 5th Feb. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,709 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTLA," 3,000 tons, on or about 24th Feb. calling at Berbera, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 5th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.—Bombay.
31st January, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passenger on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1906.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. ,,
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. ,,
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May. ,,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† CHINA	A. Leva	6,000	1st March 1906.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Matcovich	8046	20th March ,,
*† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7600	9th April ,,
MARQ. ACQUEHEM	A. Bliaffer	4766	20th ,, ,,

Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS BOAT.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 300

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours across the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FILIPPO	A. Radonicic	5,834	28th Feb. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General.
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO SMOKERS.

SOMETHING NEW

ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S

Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,

CRAVEN MIXTURE

AND

Various kinds of

EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

ALSO

Mild Indian and German HAVANA CIGARS

ALWAYS IN STOCK

We allow large Discount to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.

Upcountry Orders by V. P. P.

PRICE LIST on APPLICATION.

Please register your order soon AT

E. E. GOREY & CO.

NAVAL TAILORS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,

OPPOSITE Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY

LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Crêpe de Chine Ties	... from 1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from 0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... ,, 2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners	,, 1 12
Matt Silk Ties	... ,, 2 12	Soft Collars	... Doz. 7 8
Rich Silk Scarves—Latest	... ,, 3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... ,, 7 4

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} BOMBAY.

ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LTD.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

Has been proved to be superior to any other Spirit on the English Market.

ON THE SEA.

"Napier Major"—The longest motor-boat run—used SHELL.

SCOTTISH RELIABILITY TRIALS. 595 miles.

The most severe road Test known : lowest Petrol consumption per ton mile over whole course. Won by Arrol Johnstone 12 H. P. Car, 43·8 miles per gallon, used "Shell." I. S. Napier Esq. Driver.

FOR SPEED AND RELIABILITY.

Gordon-Bennett Eliminating Trials, Isle of Man. The Fastest car, "The Napier," used "Shell". W. Clifford Earp, Esq., Driver.

Bicycle Eliminating Trials, Isle of Man. The winner "Arial" Motor Bicycle used "Shell" I. Campbell, Esq., Driver.

According to the comparison of the various Spirits conducted by the Editor of the 'Motor" and reported in "The Motor" of May 23rd, 1905, the consumption of Petrol per Brake Horse Power per hour according to the average of four trials of each was shown as follows :—

Shell	Carburine	Whitaker's	Pratts	Bowleys	Carless	Motol
·089 Galls.	·094	·099	·103	·104	·106	·107

The Motor Spirit now being imported into India by the Asiatic Petroleum Co. is the IDENTICAL spirit now being sold in England as

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

SHELL spirit is now so universally demanded that it is important all dealers should know when offering the Asiatic Petroleum Company's Spirit that they are not selling a new and unknown Petrol but the identical spirit which has won such a prominent position in England under the name of

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT;

AS ALL DEALERS DO NOT STOCK THIS SPIRIT consumers when buying should enquire what spirit is being offered them.

LOCAL AGENTS,

FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & CO.,
DALAL LANE, FORT OR ISMAIL HABIB, BANDER, SEWREE.

To be had also from
THE LEADING DEALERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS

RESTAURANT AND CONFECTIONERY.

25-27-29, CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

LUNCHEONS.....from Re. 1
DINNERS.....from Rs. 2

SERVICE A LA CARTE

LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S CLOAK ROOMS

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

Telegrams "IMOGEN" Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, AND CHEDDAR CHEESE.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES.

PURE WINE VINEGAR AND PURE OLIVE OIL.

ALL KINDS of FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.

MARSALA ITALIA (SHERRY) highest awards wherever exhibited.

ELISIR CHINA (Calisaia Liqueur), A tonic restorative for general debility.

WALNUTS ALMONDS AND HAZELNUTS,

GRIGNOLINO CLARET (WINE) a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. Bottles.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK

LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says :—"The fire was found by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.

THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

MORE THAN 75,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,000 Actual Fires Extinguished.

THINK THIS OVER SERIOUSLY.

No business house can really afford to be without the protection which the "Minimax" affords, being a ready and easily controlled means of effectually extinguishing an outbreak of fire which might, without its aid, prove a serious conflagration.

NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY,

MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LITTLE'S PHENYLE DISINFECTANT

DESTROYS germs of all Fevers, Contagious and Infectious Diseases, CHOLERA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, etc, etc, Destroys bad smells and keeps the home healthy. It also refreshes and invigorates, cures Prickly Heat, keeps off Mosquitoes, and other insects, cures Skin Diseases, and keeps the body healthy.

Pronounced by the American Government Public Health Board THE BEST DISINFECTANT, AND MORE THAN THREE TIMES STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER DISINFECTANT.

BEWARE OF IMITATION.

Per bottle, 6 annas and 12 annas ; per Gallon Drum, Rs. 4.

SOLE AGENTS :

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

	Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.	Two doz. Pints. Rs.	a.
Hurter's Dry Sparkling Moselle, Muscatel	41	0	45	0
Do Do. Hock	41	0	45	0
Zeltinger (Still Moselle), 1897	23	0	26	8
Nierstein (Still Hock), 1897	23	0	26	8
Berncastler, 1897 (Still Moselle)	30	0	33	0
Rudesheim (Still Hock), 1897	25	0	28	8
Deidesheim (Still Hock), 1897	21	0	24	0
Steinwein (in Bocks beutel), Red, 1897	33	0	...	
Do. Do. White, 1897	26	0	...	

HURTER'S

ZELTINGER.

We beg to direct attention to Messrs. Hurter's 1897 Vintage Zeltinger (Moselle). This wine is the same as is supplied to the Imperial Household of Germany.

Hurter's Zeltinger is guaranteed to be perfectly pure, and it possesses a charming and characteristic bouquet. Besides being grateful to the palate it is easily digestible.

Hurter's Zeltinger is invaluable as a beverage in Gout and Rheumatism, and is indispensable in the adynamic forms of these diseases.

From H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
Marlborough House, Pall Mall.

SIRS,—Please send three dozen of your "Zeltinger's wine, as soon as possible to Clarence House, St. James," and three dozen more of the same Wine to Sandringham, Norfolk. Have both lots of Wine directed, to "The Comptroller of the Prince of Wales's Household."

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) D. M. PROBYN, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Comptroller and Treasurer.

MESSRS. HUB HUPTER & SON,
LONDON.

SOLE AGENTS :

BOMBAY WINE AGENCY,
147, GIRGAUM ROAD.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiatic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE
OF
WILD PERFORMING ANIMALS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AT 9-30 P. M. (Standard Time.)

OUR NEW PROGRAMME.
BY OUR COMPANY OF STAR ARTISTES.
HENRI VALDORF, THE JUVENILE SAMSON.

DIAVOLO LOOPING THE LOOP ON A BICYCLE.

MONARCH THE UNTAMABLE LION.
AND
A HOST OF OTHER NOVELTIES.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Children Half Price to Matinees only.

Seats may be reserved at the Circus daily for the Boxes and Dress Circle chairs between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. and 4 to 6-30 P.M.

MADAME HARMSTON LOVE.....Proprietress
COL. BOB LOVE .....Manager.
R. ALTON.....Agent.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and from February 1st 1906 our OFFICES will be in the Bombay Telephone Company's Building, off Hornby Road, Bombay, where all communications should be addressed.

FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.

NOTICE is also given that the Registered Offices of :—
The Southern Mahratta Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.,
The New Prince of Wales Press Company Limited and The Indian Railways Feeder Lines Company Limited will be in our Offices, the Bombay Telephone Company's Building, off Hornby Road, Bombay, on and from the 1st February, 1906.

FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

NOTICE.

MARINE STORES of INDIAN MANUFACTURE or PRODUCE required for the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE DOCKYARD, Bombay. Tenders will be received at the Bombay Dockyard up to 1 p.m., of 5 February, 1906.

For Particulars see Notice No. 8303 in Bombay "Government Gazette" of 16 Nov. 1905, or apply to the DIRECTOR, Royal Indian Marine.

E. R. SMETHAM, DEGRASED,

OFFERS ARE INVITED—For the PURCHASE of the following LAW REPORTS (all complete), the property of the late Mr. E. R. Smetham, namely :—
The Law Reports.
The Law Journal Reports.
The Law Times Reports.
The English Reports House of Lords Series.
Times Law Reports.

Apply.
MESSRS. SMETHAM BYRNE & NOBLE,
Solicitors to the Executors.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Executive Engineer, Thana, will receive at Thana, at 3 P. M. Standard Time, on 6th February, 1906. Sealed Tenders for constructing a Road from Atgaon to Wada 1st section. Forms of tenders and other particulars can be had on payment of Rs. 2 to the Accountant Executive Engineer's Office, Thana, during office hours, i.e. from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., save on Sundays, Holidays and the day of receiving tenders.

Probable value of work .....Rs. 40,000
Amount of deposit .....Rs. 4,000
Amount of earnest money.....Rs. 500

F. R. UNWALA, L.C.E.
Acting Executive Engineer, Thana.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

ACCELERATED MAIL SERVICE VIA POONA
between
BOMBAY AND BANGALORE.

THE BEST ROUTE FOR COMFORTABLE TRAVEL AND PICTURESQUE SCENERY.

THE MAIL TRAINS of this Company consisting of "BOGIE" Vehicles, of an improved description, RUN between POONA and BANGALORE, by the coolest route through the attractive scenery on the Uplands of the Western Ghats, and in Mysore, connecting at Poona with the vestibuled Mail Trains over the G. I. P. Railway, according to the following timings, and at the fares shown below :—

DOWN TRAINS.

		H. M.		H. M.
Bombay G. I. P. R.	dep.	15 0	Time.	
Poona S. M. R.	arr.	18 45	H. M.	
	dep.	19 35	38 35	
Hubli "	dep.	14 27		
Bangalore "	arr.	5 35		

UP TRAINS.

		H. M.		H. M.
Bangalore S. M. R.	dep.	22 30		
Hubli "	dep.	12 50	Time.	
Poona G.I. P. R.	arr.	6 20	H. M.	
Bombay "	dep.	7 5	36 20	
	arr.	10 50		

Single journey through Fares in either direction.
First Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 46-9-0.
Second Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 23-6-0.
Third Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 9-12-9.

2. There is only one change of Carriages, namely, at Poona, on the journey between BOMBAY and BANGALORE. FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS intending to travel by the Mail Trains over this Railway from Poona or Bangalore can secure accommodation by booking their berths beforehand, if the Station Master at Poona or Bangalore is advised by letter, or telegram, of the class and number of berths required, and the names of intending occupants.

3. RESERVED ACCOMMODATION. Passengers wishing to have a Reserved Compartment in a First, Second or Third class carriage from Poona on the Down journey through to Bangalore, or from Bangalore on the Up journey through to Poona, should apply to the Station Master of the Station from which required.

The charge for reserved accommodation when secured for the whole distance from Poona to Bangalore or "vice versa" will be as follows :—

For a First Class Compartment. 2 1-2 Single journey fares.
For a Second Class Compartment. 3 1-2 Single journey fares.
For a Third Class Compartment. 6 Single journey fares.

If the number of passengers travelling in a compartment is in excess of the number of fares payable to reserve such compartment, the charge will be made for the actual number that travel.

4. A DINING CAR is run daily on the Mail Trains between Poona and Bangalore in both directions.

W. B. WRIGHT.
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 15th January, 1906.

AI BOOTS and SHOES, unsurpassed for lightness, smartness, comfort and durability. PRICES MODERATE. Only the best Europe material used in the footwear made to order by Messrs JOSEPH IVAN & CO., Professional Shoemakers, 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MADAME HARMSTON LOVE
HAVING MOST GENEROUSLY ACCORDED
A BENEFIT NIGHT
In Aid of the Funds of
DR. MASINA'S HOSPITAL
FRIDAY EVENING, 2ND FEBY.
HAS BEEN FIXED.
Under the distinguished Patronage of
THE HON SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.
When a most ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME will be Provided.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :
Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, and 8 Annas.
Reserved seat Tickets may be had at the CIRCUS BOX OFFICE,
and at SOUNDY & Co's Music Store.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

HOLDERS of Bombay Municipal DEBENTURES who may not have as yet drawn the interest already accrued due thereon are requested to present their BONDS as early as possible at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bombay. The Bonds should be submitted to the Bank by the first week of March and interest drawn before the 31st of that month.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay,
Bombay, 1st February, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1906 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1906, at 10-30 O'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 12th day of January, 1906.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF ALTERATION OF A STREET SCHEME (SCHEME IV.)

WHEREAS a Notification of a STREET SCHEME made by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay (being Scheme IV.), was duly published under the provisions of the above Act in the "Government Gazettes" of 29th December, 1898, 5th January, 1899, and 12th January 1899.

And whereas thereafter the said Trustees after inserting in the said Scheme such Modifications as they thought fit applied to Government for sanction to the said Scheme, as so modified, such application being accompanied by (inter alia) a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired therefor, and a schedule showing the rateable value of the same in accordance with the provisions of Sections 23 and 32 of the said Act.

And whereas the sanction of Government to the said Scheme was communicated by Government Resolution (General Department) No. 793 dated 8th February, 1901.

And whereas it appears to the said Trustees that an improvement can be made in divers parts of the said Scheme, and the said Trustees have altered the said Scheme for the purpose of making such improvement.

And whereas the said Scheme as now altered involves the acquisition otherwise than by agreement of certain land, other than that specified in the aforesaid schedule as proposed to be acquired for the purposes of the said Scheme.

Now it is hereby notified pursuant to Sections 27 (1), 29 (2) (c), and 32 of the said Act that the Scheme has been so altered in divers parts and that an altered Scheme has been made by the said Trustees.

The limits of the area comprised in the Scheme so altered are as follows :—

(1). As to the portion of the said area that lies to the West of an area which is comprised in the area of a Street Scheme made by the said Trustees (being Scheme No. 3) as follows :—viz :—

(a). On the North (proceeding from West to East) part of Govalia Tank Road, properties bearing Ward D Nos. 2918 (3) and 2918 (1A) respectively, part of a passage leading from Govalia Tank Road to Parco Hill, portions of properties bearing Ward D Nos. 2910, 2915 (1) and 2915 (2) respectively, properties bearing Ward D Nos. 2916, 2911 and 2912 respectively, another part of Govalia Tank Road, properties bearing Ward D Nos. 2873 (1) 2873 (2), 2874, 2875 and 2876 respectively, another part of Govalia Tank Road, portions of properties bearing Ward D Nos. 2873 (1) 2873 (2), 2874, 2875 and 2876 respectively, properties bearing Ward D Nos. 2872 (7) 2870 (3) and 2371 (1), respectively, part of Gamdevi Road, properties bearing Ward D Nos. 2335 (1), 2337, 2338, 2339 and 2704 respectively, another part of Gamdevi Road property bearing Ward No. 2791, another part of Gamdevi Road properties bearing Ward D Nos. 2071, 2172, 2373, 2374, 2175, 2713, 2714, 2715 and 2,069 respectively, part of Kabootar Lane properties bearing Ward D Nos. 2539, 2590 and 2591 respectively, part of French Road, property bearing Ward D Nos. 2533 (1), and another part of French Road.

(b). On the East land vested in the said Trustees and adjoining on the North the Western approach to the French Bridge and on the East the B. B. & C. I. Railway (which said land is comprised in the area of Scheme No. 3 made by the said Trustees as aforesaid).

(c) On the South (proceeding from the East to West) proportions of properties bearing Ward D Nos. 2444 2555 (1) and 2559 respectively (which said portions are comprised in the area of the said Scheme No III), properties bearing Ward D Nos. 2445 (3 and 4) 2445 (5) 2445 (6) 2538) (1 A) 2538 (1-6) 2536 (1-2) 2537, 2538 (2) and 2560 (1-2 and 3) respectively, another part of French Road, properties bearing Ward D Nos. 2303, 2309, 2305, 2337, 2303 (1) 2303 (2, 3 and 4), 2301, 2311, 2320, 2312 2314, 2317-2319 and 2322 respectively, part of Chowpatee Road, properties bearing Ward D Nos. 2719, 2340 (1) 2340 (2 and 3) 2717 and 2718 respectively, another part of Gamdevi Road, another part of Chowpatee Road, properties bearing Ward D Nos. 2347 and 2348 respectively; and another part of Chowpatee Road.

(d). On the West (proceeding from South to North) properties bearing Ward D Nos. 2353, 2352 (1) 2352 (2) 2353 (1-5) 2354 and 2335 (1) respectively, a portion of property bearing Ward D Nos. 2322 and a part of Gibbs Road.

(2). As to the portion of the area comprised in the Scheme, the subject of this Notification so altered that lies to the South-East of the area comprised in the area of Scheme No. 3 made by the said Trustees as aforesaid.

(a). On the North, portions of properties bearing Ward D Nos 2445, 2440, 2549, 2550, 2554 and 2555 (1) respectively (which said portions are comprised in the area of the said Scheme No. III. and land vested in the said Trustees and adjoining on the North the Western approach to the French Bridge and on the East the B. B. and C. I. Railway (which said land is comprised in the area of the said scheme No. III);

(b). On the East, part of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

(c). On the South and West (proceeding from East to West) part of Queen's Road and properties bearing Ward D. Nos. 2443 (1 B), 2443 (A), 2443 (1), 2443 (2), 2443 (4), 2443 (3), 2550, 2554 and 2553 respectively.

The office of the said Trustees, on Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay is the place where particulars of the said Scheme so altered, a Map of the area comprised therein, (the same being delineated on the said Map and thereon enclosed in red lines) and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

The additional Plots of land now proposed to be acquired are coloured green and hatched red on the said Map and are thereon marked with the letters P. Q. R., S. T. and U, respectively.

G. O. W. DUNN,
Chairman of the Board.

Dated, the 12th day of January, 1906.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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PETROL MOTOR CAR BRAND.—Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD., Bombay, Agents :—FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY and Co., in Messrs SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE and SONS' Premises, Dalal Lane, Fort.

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply to Box "No. 1234 A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

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TO LET—BUNGALOW from 1st February, 1906, at Malabar Hill, lately occupied by Mr. H. G. Gell. Apply to CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Girgaum, Bombay.

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NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. MRS L ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay."

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c., Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Decorations, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest, Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
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Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	43 8	36 6	33 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	35 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 2	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 1	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 18	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... " 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... " 800,000

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

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Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
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GEORGE MILLER,
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L. COMBE,
Manager.

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Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 8,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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W. M. TOWNSEND,
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY
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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand O

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

BEYNON'S

PECTORAL COUGH ELIXIR,

Price As. 12.

THE KING OF COUGH CURES

Should be kept in every household.

An infallible Cure for Coughs, Asthma, and all Pulmonic Complaints.

THE FRIEND of the CONSUMPTIVE.

A dose or two relieves irritation however acute.

Can be used to advantage with ST. LUKE'S EMBROCATION, 1 Re. per bot.

PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & CO.,

STANDARD PHARMACY,

BOMBAY.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE

MAY BLOSSOM

TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

BOMBAY,

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & Jo., Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co,	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co,	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co,	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co,	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Lo,	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co,	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS,	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co,	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co,	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co,	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co,	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
F. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
G. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co,	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co,	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld,	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles
COATES & Co,	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles
F. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALLBRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY;

SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND

FOR

STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE

NEW POLICIES IN 1904

ISSUED FOR..... £2,433,739

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,320,875

ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £28,155,265

ASK FOR THE 1903

PROSPECTUS containing

the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,

Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,

Chief Agents, Madras.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 13 Crores.

ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848.

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH FAMILY PROVISION

TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE :—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000

(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon

BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH

AND

MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.

LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904..... £ 16,971,548

Revenue for 1904 ..... £ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Secretaries,

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,

King's Buildings, Bombay.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY [INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT] SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

B. PATERSON BROWN, Manager.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,377 1-2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,18
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,129
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	70	100	nil	35
Alliance Bank of Simla	15,000	100	100	12 pr ct	243 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	0,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£14 to 1
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	10,000	500, 125	all	£1-15-0	£32-1
National Bank of India	10,000	£25	£12	dvd 10 pr	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	11,000	100	100	102 x 1	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	4,993	500	500	12-8	510
Bombay, Baroda & Central India Ry.	6,000	500	500	10	132-8
MISCELLANEOUS					
			dvd Rate	yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,1750	100	100	dvd 12 to 6	300
Back Bay	500	50	50	dvd 10	75
Badham Pile	6,00	100	100	12 pr ct	15
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	dvd 180	9,000
Do. New Issue	1,500	625	375	dvd 10	2,265
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	8 pr ct	89
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	dvd 30	65
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,700	200	100	dvd Rs 15	1 10 / 15
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	10 pr ct 7	11
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr ct	8
John Roberts and Co	1,000	100	100	dvd Re 10	135
Kemp and Co.	2,000	200	12	15	275
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	7 1-2	81
Marcks and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	dvd Rs 10	128
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	9 pr ct	51
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	00	50	6 1-4 pr ct dvd Rs 3	1 48
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Dvd Re 3	7 5
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 30	0.29
Soundy and Co.	1,000	100	1,081		
Thacker and Co.	2,000	500	500	d Rs 30	410
Thacker and Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs 15	240
Telephone Co	13,500	25	25	dvd Re 2 1-4	30 1-2
			Half	yearly	
Alliance	1,000	1,000	al	Dvd 12 1/2	365
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 15	621
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs 30	945
Central India	7,500	500	500	dvd Rs 90	20 0
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	1075
Connaught Mills	1,650	500	500	Nil	670
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	700	dvd Re 45	990
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Re 35	880
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	000	dvd Rs 50	1,380
David Mills	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs 15	507 1-2
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	460
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	1125
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 80	780
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 40	1075
Imperial Cotton	500	500	500	Nil	265
Indian Manufg. Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 30	900
Jam Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 20	950
James Greaves	1,500	500	500	25	560
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 215	205
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 60	625
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 65	700
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 30	950
Khatao Manufacturing	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd R 60	190
Leopold	3,500	100	108	Nil	112
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 0	130
Madras United.	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 11	200
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 125	70
Moraji Goculdas	1,950	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 200	5 5
New Great Eastern	4,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	270
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	4,750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 40	1060
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	940
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 40	1,000
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	1, 30
Shalapore Mills	800	1,000	1,800	dvd Rs 150	3,600
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Southern Maharatta	2,380	250	250	10	220
Sun Mills, Ld.	2,200	250	250	Nil	
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 40	1,250
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs 15	1,640
Sassoon and Alliance	4,000	500	500	dvd Rs 87	611
Union Mills, Ld.	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	750
Kohinoor	2,800	500	500	25	682
				early.	
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	800	1,250	1,250	125	1,750
Albert (Kurrachee)	800	1,000	1,100	Rs 50	600
Bellasis	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 20	200
Bombay Cotton Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 50	105
Bombay City Press Co., Co.	800	200	200	dvd Rs 15	175
Colaba	800	1,800	1,800	dvd Rs 150	300
East India	250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 150	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	700	250	250	dvd Rs 8	40
Fort	150	2,000	1,150	dvd Rs 40	600
French	800	500	500	dvd Rs 25	630
Harvey and Sahapathy	150	00	500	dvd Rs 10	600
Hugoli Press Co. Ld.	150	100	100	dvd Rs 20	140
Khangam	250	450	450	dvd Rs 24	550
Mercantile	1,650	125	125	dvd Rs 22	40
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs 45	530
Munmar M.	1,000	250	1	dvd Rs 22 1	270
New Beroa	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs 40	485
New Indian	3,000	Rs	125	dvd Rs 10	155
Prince of Wales	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs 30	455
Sind and Punjab Co.	200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 150	2,325
Sind	400	250	750	dvd Rs 30	450
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	87	200	all	20	200
Volkart	450	4,500	1,000	dvd Rs 50	100

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1905-1906 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In January 1906— Bengal	56,00,000	61,83,000	5,83,000	.....
In December 1905— Bombay	8,00,000	10,17,900	2,17,900	.....
Total	64,00,000	71,99,900	7,99,900	.....

2 Sales of Bengal opium and 2 months' pass duty in opium exported from Bombay :—

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To end of January 1905— Bengal	5,80,00,000	5,91,07,810	11,07,810	.....
To end of December 1905— Bombay	96,00,000	71,24,100	.....	24,75,900
Total	6,76,00,000	6,62,31,910	.....	.....

COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
GEORGE ELIOT, The True Story of, By William Mottram	4 8
SIX WOMEN. By Victoria Cross, author of "Six Chapters of a Man's Life." Paper, Rs. 1-12., Cloth	2 4
THE MAN. By Bram Stoker. Paper, Rs. 1-12., cloth	2 4
WHO'S WHO, 1906. An Annual Dictionary containing 20,000 Biographies with which is incorporated "Men and Women of the Time"	6 9
PENROSE'S PICTORIAL ANNUAL, 1905 6. The Process Year Book. An Illustrated Review of the Graphic Arts	4 6
POLITICAL CARATURES 1905. Containing 104 Illustrations by F. Carruthers Gould	5 4
POLITICAL CARATURES 1904. Uniform in size with the above	5 4
DICTIONARY OF INDIAN BIOGRAPHY. By C. E. Buckland, C. I. E.	5 10
THE MEMOIRS OF CONSTANTINE DIX. By Barry Pain	2 10
THE BRITISH JOURNAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ALMANAC and Photographic Daily Companion 1906	0 14
JUNGLE TRAILS AND JUNGLE people, Travel, Adventure and Observation in the Far East. By Caspar Whitney. Profusely Illustrated	10 8
THE GREAT PLATEAU. Being an account of Exploration in Central Tibet 1903, and of the Gartok Expeditions 1904-1905. By Capt. C. G. Rawling. With numerous Illustrations and Maps	13 2
INDIA. Painted by Mortimer Menpes, Described by Flora Annie Steel. Containing 75 Full-Page Coloured Illustrations	17 8
HAZELL'S ANNUAL 1906 A Cyclopaedia Record of men and Topics of the Day	3 1
WHITAKER'S PEERAGE 1906. Being a Directory of Titled Persons and containing an Extended List of the Royal Family, Etc.	3 1
WHITAKER'S ALMANAC, 1906. Paper 14 annas., cloth	2 3
"DAILY MAIL" Year Book, 1905	1 5
BENARES THE SACRED CITY. Sketches of Hindu Life and Religion. By E. B. Havell, A. R. C. A. With many Illustrations	10 15
MODERN BILLIARDS, By John Roberts and others. Edited by F. M. Hotine. With 921 Diagrams and other Illustrations	4 8
CALCUTTA, PAST AND PRESENT. By Kathleen Blechyden. With numerous Illustrations, and a Coloured Frontispiece	6 0
STARS OF DESTINY. By L. Parry Truscott.	2 4
MEG THE LADY. By Tom Gallon. Paper Rs. 1-12 cloth	2 4
THE BLACK SPANIEL. By Robert Hichens. Paper Rs. 1-12 cloth	2 4
IDLE IDEAS IN 1905. By Jerome K. Jerome	2 10
LOVE AND LIFE BEHIND THE PURDAH. By Cornelia Sorabji	2 10
THE MAHABHARATA : A Criticism. By C. V. Vaidya., M. A. LL. B.	2 8
THE LETTERS OF WARREN HASTINGS TO HIS WIFE. Transcribed in full from the Originals in the British Museum. Introduced and Annotated by Sydney C. Grier	13 2
PITMAN'S MERCANTILE LAW. By J. A. Slater B. A., LL.B.	5 10
EDITORIAL WILD OATS, By Mark Twain.	1 12
THE DOWNFALL OF RUSSIA. By Hugo Ganz	0 14

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Urlana 5383 tons Captain J E T Butler sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast

THE Ball Line steamer Merton Hall 2773 tons Captain J T Prowse sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Nippon 3998 tons Captain L Solch will sail to-day for Trieste via Karachi, with a general cargo

THE steamer Duncarn 2020 tons Captain J Graham arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta 18th January with a cargo of coal

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Imperator, 2319 tons Captain F Mosca will sail to-day for Trieste &c with a general cargo and passengers

THE steamer Muristan 1733 tons Captain D O Morris arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Albert 21st December in ballast and 5 passengers

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Menzies 1693 tons Captain L F Bedford arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow 21st December via Liverpool with a general cargo

THE steamer Beme 1899 tons Captain W F de N Guy arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 21st January with 100000 gallons Kerosoline in bulk 500 drums petrol and 210 cases candles

THE Anchor Line steamer Britannia 1939 tons Captain R J Garrick sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss J Beatty Mr Brigstocke Mrs K D Wilson and infant

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons Captain C Seddon will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Baron Major A de Robbiate Capt Gunnin 15 natives and a number of deck

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa 934 tons Captain H McDiarmid arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Prince and Mrs Peridis, Dewan S M Samarath, H H the Maharajah of Nepal two fellowers and three children and a number of deck

THE NEW DOCK WORKS.

Notice is given that in consequence of the closing of the channel leading to the Bulk Oil Pier by the Dam now under construction, a pipe line will be carried out on 14 pontoons to a barge moored S E of the South face of the Dam alongside of which the oil steamers will be temporarily accommodated

The barge will be painted white and at night in addition to her anchor light she will exhibit 2 red lights vertically in globular lanterns visible all round the horizon at a height of 15 feet above the water line

Each pontoon will be painted red and will also exhibit one red light in a similar lantern

The 4 mooring buoys for the head and stern moorings of the oil steamers will be laid in the position at present occupied by the B I S N Company's "B" moorings which will be removed

All vessels are warned not to pass between the barge and the Dam as the passage will be completely blocked by the pipe line.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
30	Dunearn s	Graham	Calcutta, Jan 18
31	Beme s	Guy	Rangoon, Jan 21
	Clan Menzies s	Bedford	Glagow, Dec 22
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi, Jan 29
	R I M S Canning	Marsack	Karachi
	Muristan s	Morris	Port Albert, Dec 21

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Koranna s	Renuicke	Calicut
	Merton Hall s	Prowse	Karachi
	Britannia s	Garrick	Liverpool, &c
	Urlana s	Butler	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Nippon, Soich, for Trieste via Karachi

" Imperator, Mosca, for Trieste, &c

" Dumra, Seddon, for Persian Guif, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

" Ville-de-la-Ciotat for Australia, &c

" Beme, for Rangoon

" Ulia, for Calcutta, &c

" Africa, for Persian Gulf

" Clan Menzies, for Liverpool, &c

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The City Line steamer City of Agra, left Suez for Calcutta on the morning of the 29th instant

The Clan Line steamer Clan Chisholm, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 20th instant

The Clan Fraser, left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 30th instant

The B I S N Co's steamer Maonra, passed Lisbon on the afternoon of the 29th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Malta, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 27th instant

The steamer Persia, arrived at Suez from Aombay on the afternoon of the 28th instant

The City Line steamer City of Karachi, docked in London on the evening of the 27th instant

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If the hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use your Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DEALY—January 19, at Sibi, the wife of Major John A Dealy, Royal Engineers, of a son

HARRISS—January 24, at Abbottabad, N-W Frontier, the wife of Captain S A Harriss, I M S, of a son

McKECHNIE—January 24, at Jullundur, the wife of Captain W G McKechnie, I M S, of a daughter

OLIVER—January 25, at Lahore, the wife of E W Oliver, Indian Civil Veterinary Department, of a son

DEATH.

GRIMES—January 25, at Kodaikanal, Sophia Isobel, widow of the late James Grimes, Executive Engineer, P W D, Madras.

Bombay, Dec. 1905.

℞

1/4 Floral Mouth Elixir, (Kemp) 1 bottle.

1/- Dentists Tooth Powder, (Kemp), 1 bottle.

-/8 Equatorial Sanitary Tooth Brush, (Kemp), —one.

m. Use morning and evening,

To be dispensed by

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

7 Elphinstone Circle, or at their branches.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 53m. High water, 3 31m. 4 36s. Low water, 10 16m. 10-10s. The hours stated for Sun and Tide are Bombay Mean Time.

Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)

POLO.—There will be a game of polo, to-day, on the Maidan at 5 30 p.m.

POLICE NOTICE.—A walking stick, two overcoats, a currency note, a bunch of keys, and a bitch have been taken charge of by the Police, and await owners.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Ladies Branch fixed for to-day, at Government House is unavoidably postponed to Monday 12th February 5.15 Standard Time.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Ville de la Ciotat will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-30 p. m. to-morrow.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Formosa will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m., on Saturday, the 3rd February.

MUSIC AT MESSRS. GREEN'S RESTAURANT.—The Indian Hotels Co.'s European String Band, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. C. T. Coke, at W. B. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-day during dinner hours :—

Valse	Bright Eyes ..... Selzinger
Selection	Merrie England ..... Wilkin
Cello Solo	Simole Owen ..... Elgar
Selection	Jack's on Shore ..... Don
Valse	Nous Deux ..... Faleau
Selection	Meritana ..... Wallace
March	Colonial ..... Harp

AN ORGAN RECITAL.—For a collection on behalf of the Cathedral Organ Restoration Fund an Organ Recital was given yesterday at 6 30 p. m. in the St. Thomas Cathedral, when the following programme was gone through :

PROGRAMME.

1. Toccata and Fugue in DMinor ..... Bach.
2. Duet. "Children pray this love to cherish..Spohr.
Miss DOROTHY DYER and Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
3. Sous les bois ..... Guilmant.
4. Canon ..... Salome.
Recit..."Thus saith the Lord" .....
Air..... "But who may abide" ..... Handel.
Mr. G. F. HILL.
5. Minuetto and Trio ..... Mendelssohn.
6. Air..... "Weary of Earth" ..... Hickox.
MISS DOROTHY DYER.
Hymn 165.
7. Madrigal ..... Lemare.
8. Quartett "The righteous living for ever ..... Mendelssohn
Messrs. J. PEARSON, C. E. COPPLESTONE G, E. THOMAS N MEDLEY and G F HILL
9. Grand Chorus in D ..... Guilmant

HARDENED CRIMINALS.

At the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty have disposed of an appeal in a case against Davaji Jayaji and Dalpat Barku, who were convicted by Mr. B. Y. Gupte, Assistant Sessions Judge of Khandeish in November last of robbery, and each having had five previous convictions against him, were sentenced each to five years' rigorous imprisonment. Rao Baha dur V J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. The two accused were charged with committing an audacious robbery at the hut of a Nahal woman and her brother about the 1st May last. They went up to the hut about midnight and stole away all the property on which they could lay their hands. After threatening the woman and using criminal force, and causing wrongful restraint to her brother, they went and disposed of the stolen property at Faizpur. Saki, the robbed woman, and her brother Bhikan, said the Sessions Judge had given a circumstantial account as to how the thieves came up to their hut, how the attention of Saki was first attracted to their presence by the barking of her dogs, how the thieves threatened her on her going out of her hut to see what the matter was, how she called out her brother to come to her help, how the thieves tied up his hands with his headdress, which they found on a loft there; how one of the thieves held her brother in his grip while the other ransacked her hut and collected what he could find; and finally how she untied her brother's hands after the departure of the thieves. There was nothing suspicious, said the Sessions Judge, in the people robbed not having made any complaint about the theft till they were themselves traced out. They were really very poor persons living from hand to mouth, and Saki stated that she feared she could not afford to go to make such a complaint with the care and responsibility of her infant on her. The accused were convicted upon the evidence. Each admitted five previous convictions against him. They were sentenced for the present offence to rigorous imprisonment for five years each.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

A PRETTY little wedding was solemnised at St. James's Church, Delhi, on January 8th, the bride being Miss Eva Frances Hewitt, daughter of Mr. John Hewitt of Ridgemount, Anerley Park, formerly of Bombay, and Lieutenant F. S. Massy, 4th Gurkha Rifles, formerly of the Colaba Depot, and son of Colonel G. Massy, L M, S. The Rev. H. Wheeler officiated, and after the ceremony, a reception was held at the bungalow of the bride's aunt Mrs. J. C. Read. The presents were unusually numerous, and many of them of a costly description.

PAITHAN NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PAITHAN, JAN 28.

As mentioned in my last letter Mr. A. G. Dunlop, the Financial Secretary of our Sirkar, did not turn up here to our great disappointment. From Balaspore, which is quite famine stricken, he had to bend his way back to Hyderabad en route to Parbhani, where a very cordial reception awaited him at the hands of Mr. Sayed Ameer Hassen, the 1st Talukdar of the said District. But our chagrin was of short duration; for, our Soobasahib, Nawab Basheer Nawazzung Bahadoor, the highest Revenue Official of this division visited here avowedly for the purpose of redressing grievances of the poor ryots. The kind hearted Nawab so journed in our midst for more than a week and so longlas the Nawab was here, the poor simpletons from the surrounding villages rushed pell-mell to the Subadarial tents with some complaints or the other against the tyranny, as they thought, of the local satraps. Hundreds of these poor folks applied for pecuniary help to sink wells where the water-supply was feared to be short. Hudreds again petitioned for Tagavi allowance and remission in the revenue duties they owed to their Ma Bap Sirkar, and the Nawab, too, did his utmost to alleviate the impending distress. I hear it from a reliable source, that Rs. 5,000 were distributed amongst the needy for their water-supply Then again some five lacs of rupees have been sanctioned by Government for relief works, which are shortly to be opened for the sake of the starving poor. In short, our kind Nawab after doing all he could for the distressed, left this some three days ago for Bhir amidst the loud and cheery blessings of the poor ryots.

The long looked for result of H. H. the Nizam's Middle School Examination was declared on the 15th last and out of 688 candidates, only 123 came on successful by no means a matter for congratulation. A general complaint ran amongst the candidates against the stiffness of the 2nd English paper. But whether the paper was really too stiff, or the instruction imparted in schools was inadequate to the requriements of the test is a question is well worthy of the educationists on our side.

A week ago, it drizzled here a bit, and it had partly a good effect on the standing crops of "Jowari."

Even now, it often gets cloudy, rendering the climate insalubrious and giving rise to chills, cough and such other bodily ailments. The small-pox epidemic has taken hold of the town, but it is not of a virulent type. It is a matter of great consolation, that our Town, though full of dirt and rubbish, is yet immune from the plague-scourge. The local Civil Surgeon is doing his utmost to stem the torrent of these physical ailments by preventing the public hereof from washing and bathing in the sacred river Goda, but he has to carry an unequal contest against the heavy odds of religious ardour.

HARASSED CUSTOMERS IN THE MARKET.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. N.W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which an Italian named Ernest Josefi, a commission agent, appeared to answer the charge of assault preferred against him by one Ismail Sakil, a butcher, selling beef in the Crawford Market. Mr. Khandwalla, pleader, appeared for the complainant. The story for the prosecution was that on the morning of Sunday last, as the accused was passing along the complainant's shop, the latter approached him asking him to buy beef from him, whereupon the accused turned upon him and assaulted him, giving him slaps and kicks. The accused stated that the complainant caught hold of him and tried to drag him to his stall, to purchase beef from him. The complainant in catching hold of him by his arm spoiled his new suit with his soiled hands. Thereupon he pushed him off and nothing more. His Worship criticising the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution remarked that the Market Peon said nothing about the complainant having been kicked, so that part of the complainant's story was concocted. The complainant admitted his hands were soiled and the Market Peon said that the complainant had a piece of beef in his hands, while soliciting the accused to buy beef from him. His Worship was inclined to believe the accused when he said that the complainant caught hold of him by his coat and spoiled his clothes. The accused na

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A prospectus will be sent on application to the above gentleman at

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEB. 1, 1906.

BOMBAY TRIBUTARY STATES.

VERY little is known by the general reader of the progress of Native States and many of the public are unaware of their extent. The tributary States in the jurisdiction of the Government of Bombay number only two fewer than the days of the year and in places it is hard to tell when the traveller is in British and when in native territory. Their total area is 63,870 square miles, the population close on seven millions and the gross revenue upwards of four and a half crores of rupees. The Chiefs, of course, are of varying importance as their States are, but it is satisfactory to know that every possible effort is made by the vast majority of them to keep pace with the British administration and to follow as closely as possible the example which it sets. Even in the more backward States progress is being made, crime decreasing and the wild tribes gradually settling down to peaceful cultivation. The Native State is no longer the Alsatia for the fugitive from British territory, the authorities working together towards one common cause. The numerous States are grouped together for political supervision according to geographical position and are so referred to in the Administration Reports which give us much instructive information concerning them. First on the list comes Cutch whose Maharaja is Maharajadhiraj Mirza Maha Rao Shri Sir Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G. C. I. E., who last year visited Calcutta at the invitation of the Viceroy. The State measures 7,616 square miles and pays a tribute to the British Government of two lakhs of rupees for the maintenance of a subsidiary force. Times were somewhat bad last year, but the export of grass was prohibited and duties on imported grass remitted. Kathiawar States are 20,877 square miles in extent and pay tribute both to the British Government and the Gaekwar of Baroda, but of this over four and a half lakhs are outstanding. This was not the only effect of bad seasons, for serious crime rose last year to a large extent. In the Palanpur Agency are two first class States—Palanpur and Radhanpur and certain minor States and petty talukas. Disputes as to alleged encroachments cause occasional disturbances, but not of a more serious character than the Agent can settle.

In Mahi Kantha the Agency consists of the first class State of Idar and sixty two smaller States. Some of these pay tribute to Idar, of which Major-General Sir Partapsingji is Ruling Chief, and to the British Government as well as to the Gaekwar, while others are under British management. Border disputes arise here too, but peace was well maintained and something like fifty cases were disposed of by the Border Court and local officers. Rewa Kantha comprises one first class State, Rajpipla, five second class States, of which Chhota Udepur and Balasinor are under British management during the minority of their Chiefs, five minor States and two Thana circles of fifty talukas. Three of the five minor States are under Agency management. In Cambay the Ruling Chief is Jafferali Khan Saheb Bahadur, a Moghul Shiah. His State is 350 miles in extent with a population of three-quarters of a lakh. The Dharampur, Bansda and Sachin group in South Guzarat includes these three second class States, the last of which is administered by an Assistant Collector under the supervision of the Political Agent, Surat. In Dharampur and Bansda, Kaliparoz preponderate. They are very backward, but show signs of general improvement. The Mahomedan population is generally poor and backward, but the few Parsis who are there are generally well-to-do. Of the Dangs, we are told that the condition of the people is good and they are learning more civilised ways of cultivation. Surgana, with an area of 360 square miles has a population of 11,532 and consists of sixty-one villages, of which forty-six are Khalsa and fifteen alienated. Jawhar, with 310 square miles and a population of 47,538, is governed by Raja Krishnashah Patangshah, a Koli by caste, who has not yet been a year on the gadi. The Raja has the assistance of his Karbhari, and the State is under the supervision of the Collector of Thana, who is Political Agent. Of the South Konkan States, Janjira is the first mentioned. The Ruling Chief is Sir Sidi Ahmed Khan, K.C.I.E., and he is under the supervision of the Collector of Kolaba. The Nawab has also a dependency at Jafrabad in Kathiawar, with an area of 53 square miles. In both places great attention is paid to public works. In Savantvadi Shri Ram Savant Bhosle Sar Desai is Raler. Last year he had great difficulty in collecting the revenue owing to bad seasons which necessitated the provision of relief works. Savanur is under the management of the Collector of Dharwar, as Political Agent, the Nawab being a minor.

In the Deccan, Kolhapur comes first on the list. It has nine feudatory jaghirs. Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, G. C. S. I., G.C.V.O., L. L. D., is the Ruler and the principal event of the year recorded is the capture and execution of the notorious dacoit, Salya bin Tatya Shinde of Khumbaj. Sangli, Miraj Senior, Miraj Junior, Kurundwad Senior, Kurundwad Junior, Jamkhandi, Mushol and Ramdurg are the other Southern Maratha Country States, all of them apparently well administered. Kairpur is the only Native State in the province of Sind. It is governed by Mir Sir Faiz Mahommad Khan Talpur, G. C. I. E., a Talpur Beluch Mahomedan of seventy years of age. It is 6,050 square miles in extent with a population bordering on two hundred thousand. Aden, including Perim, is the last of the States tributary to Bombay and is directly administered by the local Government. As to the condition of the people generally in the Native States, it is reported that, in the last official year, over the greater part of the Presidency the rainfall was erratic and in many places insufficient. In consequence the crops were on the whole below the average, while in the Northern Division especially they varied from poor to nil. The Kathiawar States and Cambay fared worse than the more hilly States towards the interior. As a rule labour was available, and, though high prices must have seriously affected both the the quantity and quality of their food-supply, there was no need to open relief works for the labouring classes and poorer agriculturists. Nevertheless all are poorer by another bad year, and recovery of former prosperity seems as far off as ever. The Southern Gujarat States do not seem to have suffered any serious set-back, and in the Dangs especially the people seem to be prospering. In the Konkani States the crops were fairly good, but a large proportion of the inhabitants make slow progress towards civilisation. Conditions in the Deccan States more closely resemble those in Northern Gujarat, but the rabi crops were somewhat better and no extensive relief measures were necessary. Liberal remissions and suspensions of land revenue greatly assisted the people in their fight against adverse conditions. In the Southern Maratha States the rainfall was insufficient, but, although the corps were below the average in consequence, there was no serious relapse in the condition of the people. In Khairpur, although the kharif crops were poor, the rabi crops were excellent, and the rapid extension of irrigation in this State is causing a material improvement in the condition of all classes. In general, the year was a poor one, and in few cases was any recovery possible from the effects of a cycle of bad seasons. Although there was no need for public relief works, the pinch must have been severe, especially towards the end of the year.

NATIONAL ENGLISH OPERA.

THE approaching musical Festival at Sheffield once more gives point to the work that has been done by Mr. Charles Manners towards the establishment of a workable scheme for the performance of Opera in England. Mr. Manners' ideal is the foundation of a National English Opera Company, but he has wisely realised that the ideal must be far off and he has devoted all his energies to making up such an appreciation of, and demand for, good opera that when the time comes there may be no half heartedness in the guarantee of adequate financial support. To realise quite how far he has travelled along this road it is only necessary to consider the form which the Sheffield Opera season will take. Under guarantee that a certain minimum sum will be forthcoming he has united his two chief companies comprising an orchestra of fifty, a chorus of eighty and a ballet of twelve. The operas to be given are Wagner's "Siegfried," "Flying Dutchman" "Tristan and Isolde" and "Lohengrin," Bizet's "Carmen," Mozart's "Figaro," Gounod's "Philemon and Baucis," and Tschaikowsky's "Eugen Onegin" with a new short opera by an English composer, Mr. Nicholas Gatty. Thus, for the first time, will an English Provincial town be enabled to hear the great operas performed as was intended by the authors. The chief reason for indifferent work in the past has been clearly the apathy of the musical public. Demanding a class of performance which is almost ruinous to the management, it refuses to come forward and to give sufficient support to make first class performances possible. Equally, whilst lacking support, the management has been unable to risk his capital. The result has been a deadlock, and it is surprising that so much progress has been made. The opponents of a National Opera house in London, who are many, base their arguments on the fact that London is the least necessitous in this respect, but it must be seen that there is more chance of permanent support in London, thus enabling the Company to prepare for the heavy expense of travelling the country which it must, most certainly, do for a portion of the year.

The question then arises what is to be the birth of a National Opera House. Is it to be a State or Municipal creation, or is it to arise out of private enterprise? Municipal aid is not to be looked for yet and instead of uttering lamentations about the difference between London and Paris and Vienna it would be better to devote more energy to the completion of the financial side of the scheme. We will not enter into the arguments why the State should include this amongst other aided arts. No fresh reason has been adduced or is needed. It will suffice if the large towns in England agree to help forward towards the ideal in the manner that is beneath their hands. Mr. Manners wants ten towns to subscribe £2,000 each for seats. For this, he will give "The Ring of Niebelung" complete with, say, the Queen's Hall Orchestra of one hundred performers and Mr. Henry Wood as conductor. Sheffield has given its adhesion, to the scheme but without the other nine supporters it is impossible. The good that would result from the performances is incalculable. The provinces would see what modern opera is really like, and it would be a permanent step forward. Such productions would kill the ordinary provincial operatic company; The towns which had been visited would never again tolerate "The Bohemian Girl" and operas of a similar class nor even the performance of first class operas such as "Tannhauser" in tenth rate manner. Those who have once heard an opera played as the composer intended, sung and staged as he meant it should be will never tolerate that which at present holds its place in the provinces. This could only be the first of the series that would follow. The engagement of a noted orchestra would have to give way to one permanently attached to the Company, for there are more than ten towns that can afford it and will demand to be allowed to participate. That is, if the first ten can be found; and therein lies the difficulty. London was given its chance two years ago and failed. But the season clashed with that of Covent Garden and various restrictions were put upon the performance of a large number of operas by the management of the Opera House which amounted to avowed fear of competition. The scheme now put forward is not National Opera, but it is the seed out of which national opera will grow. It is not such a great demand after all. For a tenth of the sum spent each year on musical comedy of the second rank a National Opera Company could become a flourishing concern with scope to train up to highest standard. With it will come the true National Musical awakening instead of that, so called, of to-day, a thing of caprice and fashion, ephemeral, of little value.

ARTIFICIAL SALTPETRE.

A COMPANY has been formed in Christiania with a capital of seven million Scandinavian kronen to make saltpetre by electro-chemical means, on the method invented by the scientific chemist, Birkeland, and the engineer, Eyde. Most of the capital has been found in France some in Germany and the Scandinavian kingdoms. Eyde is engaged as general director for ten years by the Company. The other members of the business undertaking are important and wealthy persons in Norway, Sweden and Paris. Professor Birkeland and other leading scientists and engineers support the project as technical advisers. The factory will be at Notodden where there has already been an experimental establishment of Eyde's. A mighty waterfall, 140 feet high the Svalgfos, gives the power and, if necessary; other waterfalls can be led to the factory and increase the water-power from 30,000 h. p., with which the process will be started, to 300,000 h. p. The Birkeland-Eyde process can only be worked in countries that have cheap water-power and the expected annual outturn of 20,000 tons of saltpetre at Notoddon will amount to no more than one per cent. of the present requirements of the world, which are 1·7 million tons. But this new process which professes to make the saltpetre fertiliser out of the atmosphere, is a considerable advance from a scientific point of view, and perhaps will be worked much more cheaply as time goes on.

Yesterday the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard flagstaff, Port Trust flagstaff and Town Custom flagstaff and all the Royal Indian Marine Vessels now lying in port had lowered their flags half mast as a mark of respect to the late King of Denmark.

THE members of the Railway Board have proceeded to Burma for a tour over the lines there.

MAJOR CAMPBELL, Military Secretary to Lord Ampthill, has been made a member of the Victorian Order.

WE understand, says the "Pioneer" that the issue of the new short Lee-Enfield rifle is to be carried out to the whole of the British Army at Home and abroad.

THE Government of India have ruled that an officer proceeding out of India on privilege leave may be granted the same advance of pay as is now allowed to an officer proceeding on combined leave.

FINANCIALLY speaking, the Punjab Forests have had a very satisfactory year. The revenue went up from 16 1-2 to 19 lakhs of rupees, while the expenditure rose by only Rs. 18,000, leaving a surplus of over 9 lakhs.

THE enhanced revenue which will accrue to the Government of India, from the increase in the duty on spirits, liqueurs, and perfumed spirits which comes into force a month hence may be taken at thirteen lakhs of rupees.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 9th December amounted to Rs. 1,719, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 551. Total earnings from 1st July to 9th December were Rs. 35,012, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,489.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway, for the week ending 9th December, amounted to Rs. 34,644 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 20,248. Total earnings from 1st July to 9th December were Rs. 3,34,827, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,31,100.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 9th December, amounted to Rs. 4,191 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 208. Total earnings from 1st July to 9th December were Rs. 70,395, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 6,952.

TREE-PLANTING experiments still continue in the Punjab. The robinia plants put down experimentally in the Jhelum Division have survived the severity of last cold season, and the attempts to foster the Spanish chestnut in the Bashahr and Kulu Divisions maintain their success. The other special experiments have been mostly failures except perhaps that with eucalyptus, about which no report was received by the Government.

BETWEEN 10 and 12 inches of snow have fallen on the North-West Hills, and the storm has given rain over the submontane districts of the Punjab and United Provinces as well as in the east of the Central Provinces and of Central India. The famine area about Cawnpore, Agra and Delhi experienced cloudy weather, but only a few drops of rain fell. Umballe, Jubbulpore and Pendra report one inch; Sialkot and Gaya 1-2 inch; Gorakhpur, Bareilly, Sutna, Benares, Allahabad and Bahraich between 1-4 and 1-2 inch; and Ludhiana 1-4 inch.

AN energetic attempt is being made to establish silk cultivation on a firm foundation in the Central Provinces, and orders have lately been issued by the Local Government with the object of discovering and making available forest areas suitable for the rearing of the silk moth. An inquiry is also to be made as to the amount of cocoons obtainable from the wild jungle through the provincial Forest Department, and every encouragement is to be given to the planting of trees whose leaves are best adapted to the purpose. In due course demonstrations will be given of the best methods first of cultivating the insect and secondly of reeling the silk. The Japanese methods, which are already practised with great success in Bangalore, will be introduced as rapidly as local prejudices in favour of indigenous methods can be overcome.

IN 1903 a serious contagious disease "Dourine" was found to be prevalent amongst horses in certain parts of India. The Government on the recommendation of the Civil Veterinary Department took steps to stamp it out by means of the slaughter of affected animals belonging to them. It has since been found that the disease exists in animals belonging to private individuals. As the disease is a very serious one, the Government of India has had under consideration the question of eradicating it and has suggested the adoption of certain measures for the prevention of the spread of the disease. These have been circulated to the various local Governments concerned some for necessary action and others for favour of opinion. Any one acquainted with the serious nature of the malady must hope that effectual means will be adopted for the prevention of its spread.

IN THE BELGIAN CHAMBER.

IN Europe every sovereign State of any consequence, except Russia and Turkey, includes among its constitutional machinery a Chamber of popularly elected representatives. This is only one among the dozen or two that exist, and Belgium is only a second-class State; yet one feels at once a larger atmosphere than that of any municipal body—even than that of the London County Council, whose electorate and whose revenues exceed those of so many national Parliaments. Members of a Parliament speak without the fear of any Local Government Board or any overruling Legislature before their eyes. They speak, too, with an ever-present sense that the whole destiny of a whole nation lies in their hands, and not merely some fragments of it detached and delegated to them by the statutes of a higher body. When we talk of the Manchester Corporation as controlling the destinies of Manchester, we do not think of its doing more than intervening at certain prescribed points (not prescribed by itself) in the life of the citizens. It is otherwise with a national Chamber, however small. Here is a power from which there is no appeal, and which the individual must hold in greater or less degree responsible for every one of the many forms of organised pressure exerted on him by society from the outside.

We hear little in England of Belgian politics. For that matter, we hear little of Danish or Swiss politics, except now and then when we go to these smaller democracies for a lesson on some particular problem of social or political machinery and it crosses our minds for perhaps a few moments that they are not so small, after all—indeed, by our favourite modern test of mere bulk would put Athens or Florence in the shade. Auguste Comte thought that the ideal modern States of the future could not be large five or six millions would be their outside limit. Belgium is about seven millions; Switzerland about half that figure; Denmark about one-third.

A nation of seven million people whose ancestors were the pioneers of modern civilisation in North Europe and have left civic and artistic monuments lasting before the eyes of their descendants ever since has no business to think too little of itself, and the Belgians would be very wrong, if they accepted foreign estimates of their importance. But they do not. The real obstacle to a Belgian patriotism has not been national self-depreciation, but the racial and linguistic division of the people into Flemings and Walloons. Belgium, it has been said, is a geographical expression for certain provinces inhabited separately and, severally by two nations. And we may readily concede that the Low German Teutons of Flanders and Brabant and the Romanised Celts of Liege and Hainault would never have made one nation had not geography and outside politics forced them together. But after all every modern nation is thus composite; and the important fact is that while Fleming and Walloon still continue and even develop their special characteristics, there has slowly but surely developed over them and transcending them a more inclusive type, the Belgian, to which both constantly defer, and to which they pay a homage none the less real, because it is largely unconscious, and sometimes would be repudiated were it known. In this the Chamber stands forward as a tangible expression of the national tendency; it is neither French, nor Flemish, nor Walloon, though all these elements occur in it; it is Belgian.

We sometimes call our House of Commons the Mother of Parliaments; but, so far as the Continent goes, it is rather the grand-mother—the mother was French. And most foreign Chambers show their lineage by their French Renaissance or French Classical architecture and their semi-circular theatre shape. Herein the Belgian Chamber resembles the rest as it does in the marshalling of its parties from Right to Left. There are nominally three parties—the Clerical, the Liberal, and the Socialist, but as only the Socialist is at all homogeneous, there are really many more. The Clerical party is the Conservative party. This has come to be so because there is no party of arbitrary monarchy or of hereditary oligarchy in Belgium, and no great scope for a militarist or Imperialist party, while the Roman Catholic Church represents property being much the largest property owner in the country, and also represents non democratic authority there. Accordingly it is the Church's political banner around which the other forces of conservatism or of reaction are mainly grouped—the great landlords and capitalists, the civil and the military bureaucracies, the King's henchmen, and so forth; but the allegiance of the different groups varies much in constancy and in degree. The Liberals have been even more divided, their Right includes men, who are really Conservatives, but will not serve under the Catholic banner, their Left is inspired by extremely progressive and democratic leaders who for years were almost daily allied with the Socialists. Indeed, the Liberal party practically split into two—the Old Liberals and the Progressist; and if Belgium had the second ballot, like the other Continental democracies, the split would undoubtedly have become chronic and absolute. The system of proportional representation, however, which was introduced in 1899, and forms one of Belgium's chief contributions to political experiment, seems to have had tightening effect on party unities and to have refastened many bonds which had almost been dissolved.

The Chamber has some remarkable orators. Belgian polit eal by speaking occupies a curious midway position between English and French. The lucidity, the force and the sonorous rhythms of the French language are at the Belgian orator's command, and he has usually been trained to a French aptitude in ordering and marshalling his material; but his mode of expressing emotion is more to an English taste; he has a leaning towards restraint and realism, and does not take very easily to the French tradition of Ciceronic extravagance. This may be noticed in all the more typically indigenous orators—M. Worste, for instance, the leader of the Clericals, whose education has Belgian and Catholic and M. Vandervelde the best Parliamentarian among the Socialists. These men are rather of the Demosthenic than of the French type; their speaking is like good sword-play, where every stroke is calculated. In M. Worste's case this gift is the servant of a masterful temperament and a narrow outlook, and the result is a personal force rather recalling that exerted by Mr. Chamberlain. The position of M. Worste is curious; he is not the Premier, nor even a member, of the Clerical Government, but he is the undoubted master of the Clerical party, and the Ministers are practically his creatures and nominees. On his own side of the Chamber there is only one serious rival to his influence, the ex-Premier, M. Berenaert, who differs from most Clericals in having had a Liberal and non-Catholic education; but he is now 77 years of age, and rather the shadow of a great name than a decisive influence. M. Vandervelde, the Socialist, commands perhaps a closer attention even from his adversaries than anyone else. An ex-professor and a man of extremely wide culture, he has a remarkable gift for using his acquirements to throw a real light on whatever is the immediate question and not letting his wisdom run away with him.

For orators of the French school one looks chiefly to the Liberal party. The best is M. Paul Janson, an advanced Radical and celebrated advocate at the Bar, who is commonly regarded as the greatest orator in Belgium, and is certainly the most brilliant and impassioned and the best adapted to a French audience. Very forcible, too, and full of the best French rhetoric is M. Hymans, the leader of the Old Liberals, who would probably be Premier, if the Clericals lost their large majority; but one misses in him the warmth of sympathy and the ring of a personal conviction which compel everybody to such an affectionate admiration for M. Janson's speaking.

These and some others are the greater lights of the Assembly. But the number and variety of the lesser lights are no less striking, and one might spend much time over those which are purely picturesque. But as we began by saying there are over a dozen Parliaments in Europe, and this only one of them, and one, moreover, which English people are usually agreed in considering quite beneath their notice.

FOR the second time in the history of Bangkok, a century has been scored in a cricket match. This record was made on the 7th instant by Mr. Ellenborough, who scored 104 not out in the match, Government Services vs. The Rest. The first century (103 not out) was made by a Mr. George, playing in a similar match in December 1894.

THE COMING SESSION.

UNIONIST LEADERSHIP QUESTION.

Keir Hardy Follows John Burns.

THE LABOUR POLICY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 31.

Considerable attention is being attracted by columns of letters in the Unionist papers on the question of the leadership, large numbers favouring Mr. Chamberlain or urging Mr. Balfour to adopt a bolder policy.

The "Times" and "Morning Post" publish tables showing that the complexion of the Opposition is mainly Chamberlainite.

Mr. Keir Hardie in an article in the "National Review" sketches the policy which will be followed by the Independent Labour Party.

It will be, he says, to protect Trades Union Funds, to shorten the hours of labour, to introduce an Old Age Pension Scheme, the reafforestation of the country, forming colonies for the unemployed, promotion of peace and the condemnation of militarism.

The Labourites will side with all measures for reforms which promise to curtail and finally overthrow all hereditary rule.

Mr. Keir Hardie predicts the complete severance, from the Liberals at the next elections.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

Mr. Bignold, the Unionist candidate, has been elected for Wick.

THE OBSEQUIES AT COPENHAGEN.

Queen Alexandra to be Present.

The Kaiser is going to Copenhagen.

Queen Alexandra also goes, but whether the King goes depends upon the date of the funeral.

The King will open Parliament, but with a modified ceremonial.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

The British Court will go into mourning for six weeks.

The Kings of Greece, Norway and Sweden will attend the funeral.

VICEREGAL COURT MOURNING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN 31.

The Viceregal Court, here, goes into mourning for the King of Denmark probably for about a fortnight.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SPANISH PRESS ON PRINCESS ENA.

National Satisfaction.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The Spanish Press pays a high tribute to Princess Ena's physical and intellectual attainments and hopes her marriage with King Alfonso will infuse sweetness into the bitterness of Spanish national life.

LORD ELGIN AND THE JEWS.

A Curiously Worded Promise.

Lord Elgin has written to Mr. Zangwill promising his most careful and sympathetic attention to any scheme for planting a Jewish colony in some unoccupied part of the Empire.

THE NEW GREEK CABINET.

A Programme of Great Economy.

M. Theotokis has announced to the Chamber the programme of the new Greek Cabinet which includes large administrative reforms, reduction of military service to one year and reduction of the peace effective of the army by half. The results of the economies will be devoted to increasing the armaments of the country.

BIG FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

FIVE LAKHS' DAMAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 31.

Considerable excitement was caused in the business quarter of Calcutta, last night, by the burning of Messrs. Ralli Brothers' godowns. The shellac they contained, became a molten sea in the course of the fire and the occupants of some of the houses in Bentick street, as well as in the surrounding offices carried their valuables into the street, so probable did it seem, at one time, that the conflagration would extend widely. The old Mission Church, Messrs. Thomas and Company's tea godowns and Messrs. Harley and Company's premises were all endangered, but the five brigades proved equal to their task and the fire was confined to the godowns where it originated. The damage is said to amount to about five lakhs, but is understood to be more or less covered by insurance.

THE BENGAL JUTE TRADE.

RAILWAY IMPROVEMENTS COMMENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 31.

Work has been commenced upon the construction of the Hooghly-Cutwa branch of the East Indian Railway, which is to cost fifty-eight lakhs, for the development of the jute traffic.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Saturday, the 17th February at 12-30 p.m., (Standard time).

THE ROYAL TOUR.

ANOTHER SHOOT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, JAN. 31.

After reviewing the Mysore Imperial Service Troops, this morning, and witnessing a display of feats of horsemanship and tent-pegging, the Prince accompanied by the Princess and the Maharaja proceeded by motor to the shooting camp at Karepur, forty-four miles from Mysore. Here they remain until Sunday, and elaborate arrangements have been made for Kheddah operations.

No Press correspondents are accommodated in the shooting camp, the presence of the two artists alone being desired.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

QUIETER TONE OF AGITATORS.

MASS MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 31.

Rules, generally similar to those in force in Bengal are notified for the selection and nomination of Members for the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The number of seats to be filled is fifteen.

Discussing the anti-partition meeting which takes place in the Town Hall here, to-day, the "Statesman" says that political leaders in Bengal are still keeping alive the hope that, although the partition itself may be irrevocable, the Imperial Government may yet be persuaded to effect a reconstitution of provinces. It adds that the chief organisers of the meeting belong to the moderate section and are strong upon pursuance of a strictly constitutional line of agitation. The speeches and resolutions, therefore, will be purged of extravagances.

LATER.

The Town Hall was crammed to suffocation by Bengali gentlemen and students at the Partition protest meeting this afternoon and an overflow meeting was held outside. The resolutions welcomed the appointment to the India Office of Mr. John Morley and Mr. Elles and called upon the Liberal Government to place the whole Bengalee speaking population under one administration and, if possible, to raise the resulting Presidency to the status of a Presidency Government.

THE VICEROY'S INTERVIEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 31.

Lord Minto to-day accorded interviews to Babas Motilal Ghose and Sris Chandra Sarbadhikari and Maharaj Kumar Sailendra Krishna Deb, while the Countess of Minto visited the Clewer Sisters' home at the General Hospital.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

MARKING OF FOREIGN GOODS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 31.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Government of India on the subject of suggestions made by the latter for the modification of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act so as to abrogate the rule which requires the name of country of origin to be given on all foreign goods entering India, and to substitute a rule whereby such goods would be marked merely as of foreign produce or of foreign make. The Committee by a large majority of the members of the Chamber interested in the matter are now in favour of such a modification in the law.

PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

FURTHER SHOOTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 31.

The shooting, this morning, was confined to individual matches which are now actual testing for championship prizes which will be contested from Friday next. The weather was rather misty in the morning, but it soon cleared out. The following are the results, of some of matches which were completed in the afternoon :—

Match 35, pistol varnishing :—Lieutenant Henderson 125th rifles, 35 points. Lieutenant Hayland, 12lst Pioneers,, 3 points.

Match 50, native individual, 600 yards :—Jamedar BhiwarSharrappa, 108th Infantry, 35 points Rs. 30. Havildar Alotinsing, 104th Rifles, points 34 Rs, 17, Naik Mahomed Bux, 3rd Sappers and Miners, points 34 Rs. 17.

Match 15, British individual, 600 yards :—Sergeant Porter, B. B. and C. I. Vols, points 33, Rs. 30. Lance-Sergeant Gartley, B. B. and C. I. Vols. points 33, Rs. 20. CorporalBreach, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, points 33, Rs. 10. Lance-Corporal Ramsey B. B. and C. I. Vols, points 32 Rs. 5. Lance Sergeant Foster, G. I. P. Vols, points 32 Rs. 5. Sergeant-Major Kenny, Musketry Staff, points 32, Rs. 5, Vol-Harwood, B. B. and C. I. Vols, points 32, Rs. 5. Pte Davie, Royal Scots, points 32, Rs. 4. Sergeant Nasbury B. B. and C. I. Vols, points 32, Rs 4.

Match 39, ladies' shikaree stakes :—Mrs. Major 14 points, Mrs. Anderson 14 points, Miss Bromley 10 points.

Match 34, pistol deliberates :—Lieut. Henderson, 125th Rifles points 64, Lieut Price, 125th Rifles points 49, Lieut. Hayland, 12lst Pioneers, 16 points.

In the afternoon there was a gathering at the camp, the revolver ranges were busily engaged. This year a new invention has been added, namely, pistol shooting to native sepoys also. Shooting in individual matches was good and several have made top scores. The Committee decided to give aggregate prizes in individual matches. To-day's shooting was from 500 and 800 yards. The highest score made at 600 yards by Volunteers of different Corps speaks well for natives. Jamedar Bhiva, of 108th infantry, made a possible. In British individual at 800 yards Lance Sergeant Cartley topped the list with 34 points, while 3 possibles were scored by natives at this range. The followiug are the results of this afternoon's shooting :—

Match 16, British individual 800 yards :—Lance-Sergeant Cartley, B B. and C. I. Volunteers, point 34, Rs. 30 ; Color-Sergeant Bird, East Lancasters, point 33, Rs. 20 ; Lance-Corporal Ramsay B. B. and C. I Volunteers, points 33, Rs. 10 ; Lance-Sergeant Wes ropp, B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, points 33, Rs. 5.

Match 51, at 800 yards :—Colour Havildar Chanda Rao Chawan, 108th Infantry, points 3⅓, Rs. 30 ; Havildar Syed Kashim, 3rd Sappers and Miners, points 35, Rs. 20 ; Naik Larkasing, 108th Pioneers, points 34, Rs. 15, Lance Naik Chumna Ramdur, 3rd Sappers and Miners 33 points, Rs. 10, Sowar Mustafa Khan, 29th Lancers, points 33, Rs. 10.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander A. J. Marsack arrived in harbour yesterday evening, from Karachi, which port she left on the 29th January, with the 33rd Battery R. F. A., and details consisting of 5 officers, 146 men rank and file, 2 women and 4 children, 4 followers, and 14 horses. The troops will be landed at the Sassoon Dock to-day, and will be despatched to Kirkee in a special troop train.

DEATH OF LORD NEWLANDS.

Lord Lamington's Bereavement.

NOTABLE PREVALENCE OF MOURNING IN INDIA.

A telegram has been received at Government House, Bombay, announcing the death of the Right Hon. Lord Newlands, father of Lady Lamington. In consequence of the sad event, all entertainments at Government House, Bombay, are postponed for some time.

By ARLEY.

THE late Lord Newlands was the first representative in the Peerage of the ancient family of Hozier, who have long been settled in Lanarkshire, where they were great landowners and popular with all their neighbours. Thornwood is theirs ; and Partick, Newlands, Barrowfield and Whifflet, Tannochside, and Mauldslie Castle were successively added to the family estates, and with other miscellaneous properties Lord Newlands was an exceedingly rich man. He was best known in London as President of the Coaching Club, and one of the most popular members of the "Four-in-Hand," and at the annual meets of the modern stage coaches in Hyde Park Lord Newlands, until quite recently, was a conspicuous figure. He was, too, a great yachtsman, and in his day had been a wonderful shot. Lord Newlands was a near neighbour and friend of the late Lord Lamington. They were both intimately interested in the public life of Lanarkshire, and were both officers and supporters of the county volunteers. Their sons, the present Lord Lamington, and the new Lord Newlands, were great political friends, and in turn they each served as private secretaries to the late Marquess of Salisbury. They both went into Parliament at the same time (in 1886) Lord Lamington (then the Hon. Charles Baillie-Cochrane) for North St. Pancras ; and Mr. Hozier for South Lanarkshire. Hence when the present Governor of Bombay led Miss May Hozier to the altar, the alliance was exceedingly popular, both in Scotland and in Society.

Two years later Sir William Hozier was made a peer by the title of Lord Newlands, and in 1903 Lady Lamington was made a Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales, and directly after came out to Bombay when Lord Lamington was appointed Governor of the Presidency.

It is a curious circumstance that at the moment the Viceroy, the ex-Viceroy, and the Governor of Bombay are all in mourning at the same moment. Lord Minto is in sable garb for his brother, Mr. Arthur Elliot, Lord Curzon for his brother-in-law, Sir James Miller, Bart, and Lord Lamington for his father-in-law, Lord Newlands. Also the Prince and Princess of Wales are in full mourning, of course, for the Prince's maternal grand-father, the late King of Denmark. Not for years has personal and official mourning been so prevalent amongst Anglo-Indians as just now.

A SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISION.

DRIVER AND PASSENGERS KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 31.

The General Traffic Manager, East India Railway, reports as follows :—

Intimation has been received of a serious collision between a passenger and goods train while running between Pali and Sasni Stations, Delhi district, near Hathras. So far particulars to hand show that the European driver of No. 18 down passenger train and his native fireman have been seriously injured. The native driver of No.131 up-goods train has been killed and his two native firemen are buried beneath the debris, two native passengers have been killed and a brakesman, signalman and 4 native passengers injured, though not it is hoped seriously. Passengers by down Punjab mail had to be transhipped as the accident blocked the line badly. But every thing should be clear by this evening.

I may mention that Sasni Station is 863 miles from Howrah, and the line between Sasni and Pali is single.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WESTERN COMMAND.

12th Pioneers (the Kelat-Ghilzai Regiment).—Lieutenant W.I. J. Massy, Double Company Officer, 83rd Wallajabad Light Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Lieutenant J. H. G. Marriott, appointed Company Commander, Malay States Guides.

46th Punjabis.—2nd-Lieutenant A. G. White, Middlesex Regiment, attached 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be Officiating Double Company Officer. Dated 15th January.

116th Mahrattas.—Lieutenant M. S. Irani, I.M.S., to the officiating medical charge, vice Major E. G. R. Whitecombe, I.M.S., on leave.

124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.—Major E. F. Twigg, to be pro tem. 2nd Double Company Commander ; Captain A. L. Torner, to be pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commander ; Captain W. J. Mitchell, to be pro tam, 4th Double Company Commander ; and Lieutenant O. C. Ward, to be Double Company Officer, on absorption, vice Major A. T. Rowlandson, appointed Commandant, Mounted Infantry School, Poona. Dated 5th December.

129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.—Lieutenant C. M. T. Western, Double Company Officer, 130th Prince of Wales Own Baluchis, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Lieutenant P. C. Hampe-Vincent, seconded.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Morris is appointed Officer Commanding Station Hospital, Saugor.

Captain F. C. Rampini, Supply and Transport Officer, on return from leave, is posted to Mhow as Divisional Accounts Officer.

129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.—Lieutenant T. E A. Dalyell, to be Quartermaster, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 21st March 1905.

The following postings are ordered :—Captain A. C. Littledale from "P" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, to 19th Battery, Royal Field Artillery (on promotion.)

Lieutenant J. M. Ingram from No. 8 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery, to 49th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

The undermentioned Officers in the R. A. M. C. on arrival from England are posted as follows :—Lieutenant-Colonel A. E, Morris, to the Jubbulpore Brigade, Lieutenant G. G. Tabuteau, to the Jhansi Brigade, Lieutenant R. E. Humphery, to the 6th (Poona) Division.

Major H. H. Butler, 47th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is detailed as Camp Staff Officer at Aundh (second Camp). He will return to Aundh to take up his duties, after accompanying the 45th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, to Hyderabad (Sind) in relief.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave :—Brevet-Colonel A. E. P. Burn, 33rd Punjabis, up to 28th June on medical certificate. Lieutenant C. H. Mowbray, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, for six months on medical certificate Lieutenant W.P. M. Sargent, 123rd Outram's Rifles to 31st March on private affairs.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been permitted to return to duty :—Lieutenant A. E. S. Fennell, 81st Pioneers, Captain F. L. Lloyd-Jones 112th Infantry, Captain J. R Hudson, Deputy Commissary, 3rd Sappers and miners Conductor T. W. Charlesworth, Ordnance Department.

Personal Staff.—Lieutenant Lord A. S. Montgomerie, Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-General Commanding Western Command, is granted leave out of India, for six months on private affairs.

THE MOTOR UNION DINNER.

SPEECH BY SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS.

THE annual dinner of the Motor Union of Western India took place last night at the Taj Mahal Hotel, when nearly all the motorists who took part in the recent successful Poona-Mahableshwar trials were present, together with their observers and a number of friends. His Excellency the Governor had promised to be present, but owing to the death of his father-in-law, Lord Newlands, he was, of course, unable to put in an appearance, and in his stead Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Lady Jenkins did the honours of the evening.

Besides Sir Lawrence Jenkins (President) and Lady Jenkins, those invited included the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston (Vice-President) and Mrs. Aston, Brigadier-General Greenfield (Chairman) and Mrs. Greenfield, the Hon. Mr. Fulton, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie, Lt.-Col. Collie (Vice-Chairman) and Mrs. Collie, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw Petit, H. H. the Aga Khan, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and Mrs. Russell, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and Mrs. Batty, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mrs. Batchelor, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, the Hon. Mr. Raikes and Mrs. Raikes, H. H. the Maharajah of Rewa, H. H. the Maharajah of Rajpipla, H. H. the Maharajah of Tikari, Sir Walter Hughes and Lady Hughes, the Hon. Mr Owen Dunn and Mrs. Dunn, Sir Sassoon David, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the A.-D.-C. in-waiting, Mr. G. Lovat Fraser, Mr. W. L. Souter, Mr. R. M. Phillips, Major C. H. L. Meyer and Mrs. Meyer, Dr. A. H. Deane, Mr. J. D. Dawar and Mrs. J. D. Davar, Mr. Mahomedbhai C. Ebrahim, Mr. N. M. Marshall, Mr. A. Turner Laing, Major H. Herbert, Mr. Fazulbhai C. Ebrahim, Mr. R. D. Tata and Mrs. R. D. Tata Mr. R. D. Setna, Mr. A. H. Hammond, Mr. J. Slater Mr. C. A. Cooke and Mrs. C. A. Cooke, Mr. A. J. Billimoria, Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla, Mr. K. P. Mody Mr. P. B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Paul Picard, Mr. G. M. Gordon, Mr. D. M. Dalal, Mr. A. Logie, Mr. R. A. Don, Mr. F. Powell-Williams, Mr. J. Mc.Bain, Mr. R. M. Nissim, Mr. G. Narasimham, Mr. C. A. Ellis and Mrs. Ellis, Mr. N. J. Dady, Mr. W. L. Morisse, Mr. J. Laur, Mr. J. Grose, Mr. J. Zuberbuhler, Mr. W. Sorel, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, Mr. A. N. Madan, Mr. D. M.Colah, Mr. K. R. Cama Mr. J. Baptista, Mr. F. P. Talyarkhan and Mrs. Talyarkhan, Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir, Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan and Mrs. Talyarkhan, Mr. S. Rowland, Mr. A. M. Young, Mr. N. Hammett and Mrs. Hammett, Mr. C. D. Dash, Mr. H. A. H. Dossal, Mr. H. C. Coorlawala, Mr. A.C. Payne and Mrs. Payne, Mr. J. M. Payne and Mrs. Payne, Mr. M. B.Masani and Mrs. Masani, Mr. Potts and Mrs. Potts, Mr. H. Pack, Mr. G. Claridge, Mr. S. M Tarachand, Mr. J. A. Wadia, Mr, Goolamhussein C. Ebrahim, Mr. Ahmedbhai C. Ebrahim, Mr. Hormusjee M. Cama, Mr. Jehangir L. Cama, Mr. C. D. Kerrawala, Mr. F. Annesley Lieut. Jenkins, Mr. H. Winterstein, Mr. W. Harper, Mr. Mohmedbhai, Datubhai, Mr. C. D. Fennel, Mr. J. M. F. Patel, Mr. P. J. Marzban, Mr. J. H. Bhabha Mr. S. H. Bode, Mr. M. B.Setna, Mr. Hormusjee R. Nariman, Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy, Mr. M. M. Fakira, Mr. T. Hazell, Mr. Umar Hazi Usuf, Mr. P. M. Dalal, Mr. M. H. Lalji, Mr. Dawood F. Peeru Mahomed, Mr. Cassambhoy J. Peerbhoy, Mr. P. C. Setna, Mr. S. A. Nathan, Mr. David Gabbay, Mr. F. M. Chinoy, Mr. P. M. Chinoy, Mr. G. G. Marchant, Mr. J. E. Addyman, Mr. F. A. East, Mr. Jehangir Bhicajee Dalal, Mr. R. F. Malbarwalla, Mr. D. S. Shellim, Mr. Thomas Taylor, Mr. H. Gorrie, Mr. H. F. J. Tewesley, Mr. C. M. Ross, Mr. C. J. Michael, Mr. S. B. Barcocha, Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Mr. J. Knowles, Mr. M. R. Patel, Mr. A. F. Unwalla, Mr. S. R. Lalkaka, Mr. Grant, Mr. S. Benjamin, Mr. A. M. Jivanjee, Mr. F. Hogan, Mr. W. Morgan, Mr. Croswaltha, Mr. P. H. J. Rustomji. Mr. J. Vapnagg, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Mr. N. B. Byramjee, Mr. S. D. Mehta, Mr. D. D. Mehta, Mr. E. W. Thomson, and Mr. K. D. Wadia. Mr. Dharamsey M. Goculdas, Mr. Narotam M. Goculdas, Mr. Gordhandas G. Tejpal, Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas, Mr. Gordhandas Kattau Mr. Mulraj Khatau Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Mr. Damodher L. Khimji, Mr. Rupsing Mathuradas, Mr. Liladhar. Sunderji, Mr. Dharamdas Tribhovandas, the Hon. Mr. Vichaldas Damodar Thackersy, Mr. N. V. Mandlik Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell.

The President of the Motor Union, in proposing the toast of "The Winners and Observers," said :—I now rise to propose the health of the winners and observers, at the recent reliability trials. These trials were organised by the Motor Union of Western India, and having regard to this I trust it will be regarded as a pardonable digression from the strict limits of the toast if I utilize the opportunity for the purpose of a brief reference to the work and objects of the Motor Union. The Union came into existence in July, 1904. It was provided in its charter as a leading characteristic of its constitution that it shall not be carried on for profit, and that it shall be conducted independently of any personal or trade interests. I emphasize this, because there are many, who regard this as essential, and a certain amount of misapprehension, I believe, exists on this point. How it came about I need not discuss. It is sufficient for my purpose to dispel the misapprehension as I trust I have by this citation from the Union's charter. It falls within the scope of the Union's scheme to organize competitions, and so in December, 1904, the Delhi-Bombay trials were undertaken. As to those trials I need say nothing, and I will pass at once to those we are celebrating to-night. These were organized by the Motor Union, and with most satisfactory results. I am able to speak of them in terms of praise without embarrassment ; for it is only since they were held that I have become a member of the Union. These trials seem to me to reflect the greatest credit on the Executive Committee and in an especial degree on Mr. Davar, the Honorary Secretary. (Applause) I offer them my sincere congratulations, and in that, all here to-night will, I am sure, join me on the skill, care and foresight with which these trials were planned, organized and carried through to their final result The reliability trials of 1906 were unquestionably a success, but it would be wrong not to recognize how much this is due to the sympathetic attitude of the Government who, while properly insisting on necessary assurance for safeguarding the public, granted facilities which so largely contributed to the successful result attained. Striking testimony of the care and caution observed is to be found in the fact that throughout the whole period of the trials, extending over four days not a single competitor or member of the public met with any injury nor was any damage done to property. The awards have called for no cavil, and this demonstrates the tact, fairness and impartiality with which the observers discharged the onerous and responsible duties undertaken by them. Having thus briefly sketched the work done in organising competitions, I shall probably be expected to say a word as to the other objects of the Union. Now one of its first should, in my opinion, be to help in establishing correct relations between motorists and the rest of the public, and this statement naturally leads me to a brief discussion of the use motorists make of the streets of this city. Motorists have, in common with others, the right to use the public roads, but it must ever be borne in mind that they also have responsibilities toward the rest of the public and that those responsibilities are enhanced by the serious consequences and abuse of their rights may entail. Now the authorities here have hitherto treated motorists in a broad-minded liberal spirit and this has enabled Bombay to take an undoubted lead over the rest of India in all that pertains to automobilism. (Applause). Pleasure cars are to be numbered by the hundred, the automobile in commerce has made its appearance, and it may be that the future will see the establishment in Bombay of motor industries that will help forward the industrial development which all interested in the welfare of the country so earnestly desire. All this is one to the policy hitherto pursued by the authorities : it is for us motorists to show that we are deserving of the confidence that has been reposed in us, for if it be withdrawn, motoring will be seriously affected. Now the first step on our part must be the repression of all tendency towards reckless and negligent motor driving at a speed or in a manner dangerous to the public. Such driving is forbidden by law ; it merits punishment and should receive its deserts. (Applause.) Punishment, however, is but a poor means of securing a good end. It is better that motorists should establish for their own observance a standard of conduct that will never be obnoxious to punishment. That we may not forfeit the advantages we have hitherto enjoyed, I earnestly appeal to all members of the Union and all motorists outside the Union to exercise that restraint on themselves and have that regard for others which the public have a right to expect. But though I make this appeal in this general form, it is but to comparatively few it need be addressed. The vast majority do exercise due care and caution; it is the peccant few that do the harm. The ordinary responsible owner of a motor car has no inclination to endanger either his own or any one else's safety by reckless driving and it is not among them for the most part that recklessness is to be found. I have read anauthoritative analysis of Motor driver which lays down that 90 per cent. of them do not need the restraining influence of the law, while the remaining 10 per cent. who tend to bring the pastime into disrepute consist of the rich reckless driver, to whom the imposition of a fine is no hardship and the reckless harum scarum chauffeur If there be any one in Bombay who falls into the first of these two categories, then I trust he will at once reconsider his position and reform his habits, and I pass him by with no further comment. Of the harum scarum chauffeur I would like to say a word or two. Personal observations shows that he is not unknown in Bombay. Youth is proverbially irresponsible and the youthful Bombay chauffeur is no exception to this rule. We owners must protect ourselves against him ; he owes to us his being and his living and it only needs a concordant among the owners of cars to put down rash driving by these boys. (Hear, hear.) For after all there is nothing innately vicious in them, for the most part they only need guidance and correction, and to be clearly told the consequences to them that their failure to obey orders will involve. Owners should, in my opinion, give their drivers emphatic orders against reckless and negligent driving ; any grave infringement of these orders should lead to dismissal ; and it should be agreed among owners for the safety of the public not to employ a driver dismissed for negligent and reckless driving (Applause.) The boys would soon learn their responsibilities, and a menace to the safety of the public and our own interests would disappear. And while I am on this subject, I cannot refrain from expressing a hope that a discretion as to licenses will be vested in the Commissioner whose duty it is to issue them. At present he is helpless. I think if his powers in this respect were enlarged, there would be a distinct improvement, and the Union, I feel sure, will be only too glad to lend him assistance in the exercise of his discretion if he be pleased to accept it. A scheme has in the past been formulated by the Motor Union for the granting of certificates of efficiency, and if effect could have been given to it, the results would have been good. Though it came to nothing under the conditions then existing, I believe it yet may be found of considerable use, if only it be given a chance. As far as I can judge the imposition of an arbitrary speed limit, though at first sight a plausible expedient, would be disappointing in its results, for it tends to diminish the sense of responsibility. A man would think himself safe, at least from the arm of the law, if he kept within the maximum speed that the law prescribes, whereas it is essential that a driver's sense of responsibility should ever be with him. It is, I think, true to say that accidents are caused by bad driving and not by speed ; and there are places where it would be unsafe for any but an expert driver to go even at the slowest rate of speed. The point is one on which experienced automobilists can probably give the best opinion, and though I cannot reckon myself as more than a tyro, yet from such study of the question as I have been able to make the true remedy appears to me to lie rather in imposing conditions which will ensure that only competent drivers shall drive, than in prescribing a stereotyped rate of speed. While there is room for improvement, it is gratifying and also significant to find that even under present conditions the number of accidents has been remarkably few, notwithstanding that there are so many young and inexperienced drivers among us. Had drivers equally inexperienced been placed in charge of horse driven carriages, the chapter of accidents would have reached a formidable length. The difficulties that beset vehicular traffic in Bombay through the carelessness of pedestrians is illustrated by the accidents that are caused even by bullock carts. Though I have alluded only to the shortcomings of motor drivers, it must not be supposed that among them alone are delinquents to be found. As one who has driven now for many years along the streets of Bombay I speak not without experience. Carriages struggle all over the streets ; coachmen turn their horses without dreaming of looking round or warning those behind, while foot-passengers regard the centre of the road as their proper place. If the conduct of motorists invites comment, so undoubtedly does that of other users of the road. The Motor Union, as I have indicated, will at all times be ready to render every assistance to ensure a higher standard of driving, if it be allowed. (Applause). Its influence for good was recently manifested in connection with acetylene lamps. They were regarded by the public, and justly so, as a nuisance and a danger in the lighted streets of Bombay. They have practically disappeared or been so shaded as to be no longer objectionable, and this result was in no slight measure due to the action of the Union's Executive Committee. If there be any who still use these lamps in Bombay, I would earnestly appeal to them to so deal with their lamps as to give no cause for further complaint. Time does not permit of my placing before you a complete narrative of what the Union has alone for the automobilist in Bombay, but one thing I must not omit to mention, and it is that the present improved facilities in connection with petrol are, I am told largely due to its influence and intervention. There is much that may yet be done by the Union, beyond what I have already indicated. Take the recent competition suggests that trials might be organised to demonstrate the most suitable type of tyre, or the most effective radiator for Indian conditions. But here again the passage of time imposes limits on me, I trust, however, I have said enough to justify the existence of the Union and to gain for it the support of Bombay motorists. And now I must return to the subject of my toast, the winners and observers. The winners are many, and honours have been largely divided. This is due to the standard of excellence that has been displayed, for in none of the four classes has a winner failed to obtain the highest possible number of marks. Among those who took part in the competition are motorists of established reputation, one of them indeed has gained a world-wide fame, for Mr. Sorel's name stands in the first rank of motorists. (Applause) In is a gratifying feature to find that our Bombay amateurs have held their own with success in such Company and have secured places among the winners, Ladies and gentlemen, on your behalf as well as my own, I offer the winners hearty congratulations. It only remains for me to mention the observers who are also included in the toast. The result shows how well they have performed their part. It was an arduous duty they undertook, and it is a significant mark of the times that among them were two ladies whose work was highly appreciated The observers have earned our thanks which I now tender on behalf of all concerned. Ladies and Gentlemen, I now ask you to join me in drinking the health of the winners and observers. (Loud Applause.)

Subsequently Lady Jenkins, amid loud applause, presented the trophies to the various winners, the Mysore Challenge Cup being handed to Mr. Mulraj Kattau, who replied on behalf of the joint winners. Dr. Deane received from Lady Jenkins's hands the Union Challenge Shield, he being the sole winner in Class C, the Maharajah of Rajpipla received the splendid Cup for his Class, Major Meyer replying as one of the joint winners, and Mr. C. D. Kerrawalla, amid much cheering, took the Cup for the small cars class, of which he becomes the owner outright. The whole proceedings were characterised by remarkable harmony and when Mr. Davar's name was mentioned one could not hear oneself speak for the applauding din.

PRICE OF RICE RISING IN BENGAL.

RESULT OF THE FAMINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 31.

The price of common rice continues to rise very seriously in Bengal in consequence of the drain to meet the demands of famine districts in the United Provinces. The returns for the last week show that rates as high as from eight to ten seers to the rupee are reported in no less than ten Bengal districts.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The New R. A.

THE BROADWOOD CONCERTS.

REJANE AT THE ROYALTY.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

THE vacancy caused by the death of R. W. Boughton was filled by the election of Mr. Solomon J. Solomon to the full Academy honours. His elevation was not unexpected, but Mr. Clausen, who became an Associate a year before Mr. Solomon, would have been a more popular choice with the general body of artists. Mr. Solomon, like Mr. Clausen, was born in London. He is one of the younger school of Academy painters which has entirely broken from its older Italian tradition and expresses itself by the broad, summary technique which spread through the teachings of M. Carolus Duran. After all the President of the Academy has recently said against French influence the election of another Academician whose art is of strong French extraction is rather significant of the shifting of the centre of influence there. Among Mr. Solomon's better-known works are his portraits of Mr. Zangwill and Mrs. Patrick Campbell. The main interest of the night was the election of the two foreign Academicians. It was known that an influential party wished to elect M. Rodin, but on the other hand, it was stated that M. Rodin entertained no desire for the honour. Joseph Israels, the distinguished Dutch painter, who is now in his eighty-second year, and Augustus St. Gaudens, the American sculptor, were elected. Mr. St. Gaudens will be best known to the general public by his memorials of R L. Stevenson. His most important work here is the large relief portrait of Stevenson in St. Gile's, Edinburgh. Another interesting relief, I believe, hangs over the fireplace in the Glasgow Art Club.

Things are getting very difficult to the man who wants to know exactly where he stands. Only the other year he knew that when he stood in the Carfax Gallery he was in the ground of the opposition, and that whatever he might see—and he was bound to see many new things—he would be preserved from seeing the Academy and all its works. And so when he stood in Messrs. Agnew's he knew that he was on sacred soil, and that he was looking at popular Academy favourites that carried with them an atmosphere of solid wealth. Now all is changed. In a week or two we shall be seeing the grim revolutionists glaring at us from the Bond-street walls, and in the meantime we have a smiling row of complacent and expensive Academicians at Messrs. Carfax's. These are the first reflections that come up at the latter's winter exhibition. Then one becomes dimly aware that something further is wrong. Whoever thought to see Academy pictures decently hung? It comes as a shock to see round the pictures free spaces of quiet, tasteful background. But it takes away the ground from those who think that the ordinary Academician's pictures look so terrible because they are so terribly hung in the cold top light and their strident surroundings. Rather do you find that the high-pitched artificial colouring of Mr. [illegible] Nightingale's Song looks the more distressing, Sir Edward Poynter's little water colour of Bamborough Castle more tame, and Mr. Hackers La Cigale more like a confection when they are relieved from their extenuating circumstances.

Sir L. Alma-Tadema's portrait group of himself, his wife, Mrs. Gosse, Mrs. Williams, and Miss Epps cannot be so easily passed over. Long years of industry in the imitations of textures have deadened his nerve for the higher purposes of portraiture, but the skill and attention of the work is undeniable, and it is much superior to his grand mechanical compositions of recent Academies. Mr. Parsons, too, is in his more harmonious and vivacious mood with "The Thames above Shiplake." Sir W. B. Richmond's two architectural compositions do not come down on the wrong side of the grandiose. The exhibition's real vindication is to be found in Mr. Sargent's astonishingly vivid interior, "A Venetian Tavern," where he touched his finest colour ; in Mr. Clausen's beautiful, sincere painting of two heads with a bunch of roses, fresh and lovely, and in one of his glowing barn pictures of more recent date. The two Friths are not representative of the artist's delicate and pretty painting, belonging almost to recent times, when his handling had become different.

There is this to be said about these concerts, the fifth of the fourth series of which was given a few nights ago at the Æolian Hall, that there is everywhere shown a desire to interpret works of a high artistic order from a high artistic point of view. Mr Archy Rosenthal, Mr. Francis Macmillen, and Miss Betty Booker were the soloists of the evening. The concert opened with Beethoven's Sonata in C minor for pianoforte and violin (Op. 3), No. 2), played by Mr. Rosenthal and Mr. Macmillen. Mr. Rosenthal played perhaps with some hardness of touch, and with too little romance of feeling, but his technical quality was excellent, and he showed that he understood from a definite point of view how Beethoven should be played, as one may put the fact, in certain moods. Mr. Macmillen's violin playing showed that he was very musicianly and that his ear was extremely true. If at times he was inclined to be somewhat exclusively sentimental, that may be excused on account of his obvious surrender to the captivating phrases of this wonderful Sonata. In a Chaconne by Tomaso Vitali, Mr. Macmillen again showed, however, that, in spite of his fine technical quality, he is inclined to be a little hard and steely. In this composition Mr. Henry Bird accompanied upon the pianoforte.

Nothing could have been better than Mr. Bird's sympathetic and exquisite playing. He surely taught a lesson to this fastworking generation of dignity, activity, and sympathy, all combined in one. The task of the accompanist is often an ungrateful one, but a very

visits paid by her to a certain flat when she is supposed to be shopping. The mere mention of the name of any of the stores which in the days before he had taken his degree as a husband served him; Antonin, so well now sends him into paroxysms of jealousy.

And here comes the point of the play. The man who has sent him all the anonymous letters of warning, and has written to his wife love-letters signed Georges, is no other than her ex-husband, who has hit on this way of getting level with Antonin. Further, he calls on his successor. He is no longer a boor, but a highly polished Parisian. He has received, so he says, a letter of warning addressed to Gilberte's husband, and is anxious that it should reach the hands of the proper person. The scene between the two men is the most striking scene of the play. It is very funny, and the husband is at last reduced to seeking the advice of the ex-husband, who counsels force, and Antonin must assert his authority with a strong hand. The husband's attempt to carry out a stern policy is comic, and proves worse than useless. His wife has warned him that if he opens a certain letter, which purports to come from her milliner, she will avenge herself as best a wife can. He has opened the letter—it is only a bill—and she has dressed that she may go out and seek Georges. Of course she says she is going to the stores. "Very well, then, I shall go with you," says he. Then I shan't go out, she retorts. At last she traps him into an adjoining room, locks him in, and departs. When she finds who the mysterious Georges really is, she would flee, but he prevents her. She softens to the man who has so changed, and is now so ardent, and above all, has, developed so unexpected a sense of humour.

He has even sent Antonin a letter telling him where he will find his wife with her lover. Antonin, released from his prison, comes, and his first seen by Gilberte alone. She tells him that she is visiting her lover, whom she has known for five years. Then Achille enters. The three parties come to an understanding. Gilberte will have a husband and a lover, as before. The men have changed places, that is all. Mme. Reyane throughly entered into the fun of the thing, and kept a crowded audience in high spirits. Gilberte is a part similar to a score of other parts in which Mme. Rejane has appeared, it is, however, a part that no other actress could do so well. M. Pierre Magnier played with force as Achille, the boor, and with delightful suavity and humour as Achille, the transformed. He could not, however, render the transformation plausible. M. Burguet was very amusing as Antonin, especially in the second act, where he is made sports of both by his mischief-loving wife and her designing ex-husband. The other parts most of them small and some of them superfluous to the action, were capably acted.

ON A TORPEDO-BOAT BY NIGHT.

A YOUNG naval officer contributes to the January number of the "Pall Mall Magazine" an illustrated and vivid account of "A Night Attack by Torpedo Boats," which may be summarised as follows :—

It is now 10 p. m., and we are well out to sea, running parallel to the coast, till such time as we have arrived abreast of Exland, when we will turn hard up and make for the seaward point aforementioned.

There is a fresh south-westerly breeze, and a moderate sea for a torpedo-boat is running (a battleship would log it as "slight"). We are now "putting our noses into it" a bit, and with each plunge a swash of salt spray stings my face and fills my eyes, as I stand on my conning tower, whilst the water pours off the forecastle in green cascades, and joins in the curling, phosphorescent wash that trails away astern in blue-white streams. However, I am in oilskins and big leather sea-boots, and my pipe is burning well so what matter?

Now we can make out the massive silhouette of Exland Island, and the mainland behind it, pitch black against a dark purple sky. There are but few stars showing, for heavy masses of black cloud are drifting over, and except for the lights on Exland Island by which we are carefully approaching the land, all is blackness in varying degree. The scene is impressive as we seven black blots silently creep up o the towering land.

For some time past we have seen their searchlights playing in all directions but ours—weird, ghostly shafts of light, groping and waving about in the darkness. Surely they cannot help finding our first division—the "death or glory brigade"—as soon as they get close enough? and if the searchlights don't spot them the guard boats will, for that is the quarter from which they are expecting the attack.

Now the black cliffs literally overshadow us, and in the stillness of the night the washing of the sea again the rocks sounds ominously close. I can smell seaweed distinctly, and right above me I catch a momentary glimmer of light from a glowworm, some one in the fort lights his pipe. Little do they guess, as they sweep the sea two miles away, that "two hundred feet of shod death" is crawling past under their guard.

Surely it's midnight now? Yes! to the minute—and suddenly the signalman, in his excitement, grabs my arm. "Look, sir!" and I look out to seaward, to see a streak of red fire soaring into the sky in a graceful curve, to break into a hundred stars with a distant report.

The guard boats 'ave spotted em sir! and at the wordo come half a dozen flashes of guns, three more rockets, and yet more flashes, followed by a continuous succession of reports sharp, venomous bangs that shake the still night air. Now all the forts are concentrating their fire and searchlights on that division, and in the beam of one searchlight I see two boats going full speed for the entrance—white brilliant white, in every detail, the light must be dazzling them. I hope they'll manage to see the entrance all right, and don't go full bore into the breakwater. A sudden burst of red flame from a funnel discovers another boat and now the firing is incessant—flashes of guns and wildly waving beams of light tear the night up into chaos—a brilliant spectacle.

"Hard a-starboard!" and we simply heel over as we swirl round and tear through in safety—through the focus of a perfect crash of fire. Another second later in seeing it, and we'd have tried to jump the wall—more luck than anything. "Half-speed!" "Port your helm," "Stop," "Midships," and we swing out of the way of our consorts, who come racing through together in our wake, amidst a final blaze of fire, and we "lie to" inside the harbour to see where every one else is, etc., and to await orders.

A church clock ashore chimes out suddenly, and then strikes "one." So I knock out my pipe and go below—and before I can get my second sea-boot off I'm fast asleep.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade, ...	4	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	4	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamawady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	2	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	2	2	14
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	2	31
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	13
G Mahim and Worli.....	1	1	16
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	11
Total.....	18	13	130
Total plague deaths to date ...	3,5,016	2,3,3090	
Same date last year.....	93	60	180

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	Death
1	nil

THE DEATH OF AKBAR.

A CRITICAL INQUIRY INTO ITS CAUSE.

AT a meeting of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, held on Monday, Mr. R. P. Karkaria read a paper in which he critically discussed the various contemporary accounts of Akbar's death that we have from Mahomedan, European and Rajput writers in order to point out the real cause of the death of that great Indian monarch which occurred just three hundred years ago.

Mr. R. P. Karkaria said he regretted that there were no public celebrations held in the honour of this Tercentenary of the greatest Asiatic Ruler of modern times. He thought that the visit of the Prince of Wales engrossed people's attention and made them forget the past in the brilliant present. If so, the shade of Akbar had some consolation as he was forgotten in favour of a Prince who is to be his brilliant successor the future and a greater Akbar of all India, vaster, more powerful, and happier than the one ever which he ruled three hundred years ago. If the people of India were too busy preparing for the reception of their future Emperor, at least the learned Asiatic Societies, he ventured to think, ought to have been more responsive to the historic impulse, and have celebrated in their learned way, by holding meetings in honour of Akbar and making speeches and reading papers illustrative of his times that great historic occurrence. Lord Curzon, Mr. Karkaria thought was the proper man to do justice to the occasion and the memory of his predecessor the magnificent Moghul, for the preservation of whose mausolea and enable monuments he had done so much. But he missed the occasion of making a splendid speech in honour of Akbar, probably on account of the regrettable circumstances in which he found himself at the end of his rule which made all his movements uncertain. The Bengal Asiatic Society which has done so much for Akbar by its magnificent editions and translations of the Akbar-Namah and other literary monuments of his reign, might have fitly furnished Lord Curzon who was its patron the opportunity. But that Society in the capital city of India, did not move in the matter which was within its special province as an Asiatic Society. Nor had the Bombay Asiatic Society, which he had the honour to address, done more. He thought that it was not yet too late as only three months had elapsed since the actual date of the Tercentenary in October last, and their Society might hold meetings where they may have a symposium in honour of Akbar and publish a special Akbar number of their journal. They were lucky too in having in Mr. Edwardes, who is an accomplished historical scholar, an Honorary Secretary who would sympathetically move in this matter if he were well supported by members. In other countries such celebrations were generally organised by learned bodies and their Society ought to lead in the matter on this side of India. Shivaji, with all due deference for that great character for whom he had a great respect which he has shown on several occasions, did not appeal to all Indians as Akbar undoubtedly does. In these days when there was so much talk about union among Indians they could do no bettter than venerate publicly the memory of one who was not the hero of one section of the people like Shivaji, but the hero of all the Indian peoples, Hindu, Mahomedan, Sikh, Parsi and Buddhist, whom he did so much in the past to unite.

As a step to such a Tercentenary celebration, Mr. Karkaria offered his contribution on the Death of Akbar which has not been sufficiently elucidated by historians and remains much of a mystery. What was the cause of Akbar's death? Nearly all modern writers like Elphinstone, Count de Noer, Malleson, Mr. Keene and others, follow the Persian accounts of that event as very unsatisfactory. After carefully and analysing these Persian accounts, Mr. Karakia said that they are all but an echo of the one given by Akbar's son Jehangir in his Autobiography. This account must be looked upon with suspicion as the son would not naturally give anything derogatory to his father. There are evident gaps in his story. Jahangir, though he describes at very great length the course of his father's illness, does not mention the cause of it. He says that Akbar suffered from indigestion, but merely that could not account for his long illness. From the fact that the Court physician blundered seriously and that Jehangir pardoned him, Mr. Wheeler concludes that he employed him to poison his father. But this was not warranted, in the speaker's opinion, from a consideration of Jehangir's character which was that of a weak, indolent and irresolute voluptuary and not that of a determined thorough villain who would be a parricide. There were clear grounds of suspicion of poison; but Jehangir was not accessory to his father's death by poison.

Very important light is thrown on this matter by the only two detailed European accounts of the death we have from persons who were in India within a hundred years of Akbar's death, Manucci was a Venetian physician at the Moghul Court under Shah Jehan and Aurangzeb for forty-eight years and wrote his memoirs of that Court in Portuguese. On these Mr. Merlon's father Catron based his history of the Moghul published in Paris in 1708. These original memoirs of Manucci have been recently discovered in the libraries of Paris and Venice by Mr. Irvine, late of the Bengal Civil Service who is at present engaged on editing them for the Indian Government. Manucci had access to the Court Chronicle of the Moghuls and bases his historical narrative on that. But an even earlier and almost a contemporary European account exists in the excessively rare work of the Dutchman Johannes De Laet called "De Imperio Magni Mogolis" published in 1631 in Latin at Leyden by the famous printers, the Elzevirs. This work was almost entirely unknown to writers on Moghul history till Sir Roper Lethbridge called attention to it. The fact," says he "that it does not appear to have been consulted by any of the modern writers on Indian subjects is to be explained by the difficulty of procuring a copy of the book. The most careful enquiry in England and India has failed to discover a second copy either in the market or in a library, and consequently I am justified in assuming that the copy used by me (in Calcutta) is at present practically unique." Mr. Karkaria said that he had succeeded in securing a copy of this precious book which he showed to members from Europe. On communicating the fact to Sir Roper Lethbridge who was at present in India, he kindly invited him to collaborate with him in publishing an edition and translation for the famous Hakluyt Society. The work of DeLaet is very valuable for the history of topography and the Mogul Empire at its height and throws important light on several subjects connected with it.

One of these subjects is the death of Akbar. The historical part of Delaet's work was supplied by Peter van den Broecke who was Director of the Dutch East India Company at Surat in 1620 and thus was in India a few years after Akbar's death in 1605. Broecke had access to what he calls the genuine chronicle of the Moghals from which he took his facts which Manucci also utilized for his narrative. In Broecke's account is a narrative of Akbar's death which is to the effect that the Emperor poisoned himself by mistake. He was, it seems, in the habit of quietly removing obnoxious nobles at his Court by giving them poisoned pills in his presence and taking harmless pills of the same outward form himself. He once wanted to kill Ghazikhan, Governor of Tatta in this way; but by a misadventure gave him the harmless pill and took the poisoned one himself, and so unwittingly poisoned himself and died. This account of Brock written about 1628 from the Moghul Court chronicle is also found in Manucci-Catron whose source was the same. A distinguished English traveller who was in India at the same time, 1627-8 and visited the Moghul Court at Agra has the same account, namely Sir Thomas Herbert. The three independent European authorities could not have concocted this story if it was false. They could have no motive in doing this. While the Persian historians undoubtedly had a motive in supressing a story so damaging to the memory of Akbar. Again this same European account receives confirmation from an unexpected source in the Rajput Chronicles of Boondi as given in Tod's great work. The Boondi chronicler says that Akbar wanted to poison Raja Man Singh his brother-in-law but by mistake poisoned himself and thus died ingloriously.

It was very hard to suppose that all these writers conspired to defame Akbar after his death. The only conclusion possible viz, to take this poison story as true, though it was much against the grain, said Mr. Karkaria, to believe it. But a deep study of original contemporary narrative other than Persian of Akbar's reign had convinced him that great and good monarch degenerated in his latter days and stooped to many things unworthy of him in his best days. That subject might be treated on another occasion as the whole truth about Akbar must be known to judge him as he really was. For the present his investigation into the cause of his death would suffice. Mr. Karkaria concluded his paper with giving the various contemporary accounts of the Mausoleum erected over Akbar's Tomb at Secundra to show that his son Jehangir tampered with Akbar's design for its. He alluded in conclusion to Lord Curzon's recent orders for the preservation of Mughal buildings, and said that much as had been done for them, still more remained for the successor of that great ruler and hoped that in particular greater care would be taken in future than has been done in the past for this last resting place of the renowned monarch who inspite of his later de-generation still remains for us all the greatest of the Mughals, and not only greatest but also the best.

Mr. F. Muller, Professor of History at the Ephinstone College, in moving a hearty vote of thanks said that Mr. Karkaria had laid before them with great critical acumen all the accounts of the death and especially the one from the rare book of DeLaet which he hoped will be edited soon for the Hakluyt Society. Mr. Karkar a had alluded to Lord Curzon's orders about the historic Mughal buildings and he could say from his personal experience when last Christmas he was at Fatehpur Sikri and Secundra that much was being done for them especially by Dr. Hankin who has recently read a paper on the subject before the Society of Arts. The whitewashing of the marble to which Mr. Karkaria alluded was an ugly mistake, but steps were being taken to remove that blot. He offered his personal thanks to him for the great pains he had taken over this paper and for the critical sifting of the materials of history.

Mr. K.R. Cama, who presided, on offering the thanks of the Society to Mr. Karkaria said that he had laid them under great obligation by his very learned paper which threw much new light on the subject. The contemporary accounts that he had gathered were some of them quite finaccessible and his hunting out that rare work of De Laet showed his great enthusiasm for such studies.

Mr. Karkaria said that grateful as he was for their thanks he must in his turn thank their scholarly Honorary Secretary for making many suggestions which showed that he was a master of the subject.

A QUESTION OF REGISTRATION.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, at the High Court, on Tuesday, heard a suit in which Bai Kuvarbai widow of Rustomji Khursedji Mistri, and administratrix of the late Bai Baikhaiji, wife of Kuvarji Ratanji Kamadia, sued Pestonji Dadabhai Bhandari, a Parsee priest, to complete the registration of certain properties at Patan. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, with Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Mr. Manchershah B. Chothia, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. D. D. Davur, with the Hon. Mr. Raikes, Advocate General, appeared for the defendant.

The facts set out in the plaint showed, that in suit No. 647 of 1903, a consent-decree was passed on 10th November 1904, ordering, among other things, that the Patan properties included in a deed, dated 13th December 1902, and made between Gordhan Gopal and his nephew, Manilal Vithaldas, on the one part, and Pestonji, the defendant in this suit, who was also one of the defendants in that suit, on the other part should be conveyed to the plaintiff by Pestonji. Accordingly, on 7th February 1905, a deed conveying the Patan properties to the plaintiff was executed and registered in Patan. Plaintiff called upon the defendant to procure registration in Patan of the deed dated 13th December 1902, under which the defendant claimed to be entitled to the Patan properties, in order to perfect the title, but though he had agreed by attorney's letter, dated 10th March 1905, to present it for registration, and to get due execution of it admitted, he had by subsequent letters refused to comply with the requisition. Without such registration, plaintiff was unable to find a suitable purchaser for the properties, provided the properties were registered according to the laws prevalent in Patan, she could sell them for Rs. 13,000. Defendant having failed to give her possession of the properties, the claimed damages. Part of the cause of action having arisen in Bombay, this Court had jurisdiction.

Defendant, in his written statement, stated that the consent-decree in question provised that Gordhan and Manilal should join him in executing the conveyance of the Patan properties; also in executing it before the Registrar in Patan, they had agreed to join. After so doing so, ultimately, it was agreed with the plaintiff that defendant alone should comply with these conditions, then plaintiff should get what she wanted by fighting out the original suit No. 647 of 1903. His own part of the agreement the defendant had performed, but, he submitted, he was not bound under the terms of the consent-decree to join the conveyance dated 13th December 1902, registered at Patan, also, he was, under the circumstances, not liable to pay damages. Having done all he was bound to do under the decree, he was entitled to get back from the plaintiff the title-deeds of the property in Dhanji Dungaria Street, referred to in the decree, and he counterclaimed them. The suit should be dismissed with costs, and his counter-claim allowed.

The hearing of details of the case was proceeded with.

THE "STATESMAN" CASE.

IN commenting on the "Statesman" case the "Madras Mail" says:—"The action which the Government of India have taken in connection with the disclosure by the "Statesman" of what, it appears, was an "official secret" is extremely severe, and, in view of our contemporary's asseveration of the innocence of its course of action, much more drastic than the necessity of the case seems to have demanded. Our contemporary repudiates the Government's assumption that Lord Curzon's Note was "improperly obtained" and that it was "privy to some breach of trust on the part of an employee of Government" but for the present we have do further comment. We ourselves reproduced, in our telegram columns, the major portion of Lord Curzon's Note, and while it is hardly necessary to say that we did so in good faith, we must express our regret that we should have been, unwittingly, the means of giving publicity to a confidential document."

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer, China, which is expected to arrived in Bombay to-morrow brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Anderson Mr	Holman Mr J
Atkinson Mr G C	Hillier Mrs W L
Bacon Mr E B	Houldsworth Mr H
Bemas Miss G	Johnson Mrs H E and infants
Berridge Mr S C	Judd Mrs J C and child
Bearsell Mr W A	Lukor 3 Misses
Brookes Mr C E	Lavender Mr J
Bruce Capt J G	Lowry Mr and Mrs J C
Cardale Mrs and 3 children	McPherson Lt R M
Clarke Mr and Mrs A B	Merewether Maj and Mrs
Collins Mrs	Morton Mr G
Dalrymple Miss	Murray Mrs S E
Dale Miss	Nicoll Mr and Mrs G
Donald Mrs J S and infant	Payson Miss M A
Duche Mr J	Pennington Mr H
Elden Mr J W	Pool Mr W B
Goodwin Mr W B	Riff Mrs S A
Goodwill Rev F G A M S and infant	Steele Miss K
Harnes Mr J R	Squiros Mrs G and 3 child
Hazlehurst Capt Mrs and child	ren
Haumabuss Mr C H	Wither Mr L Bigg
Harper Mr J	Wither Mrs and infant
Hill Rev C B Mrs and 2 children	Watson Mr E W T
	Wright Rev E Q and Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES.

Heath Mr and Mrs B H	Moxon Miss E A E
Fowie Mrs D M	Usbo ne Mr C F
Muir Mr J	Forbes Mrs G
Bonn Mr and Mrs W A	Creagh Mr J R
Yusuf Mr and Mrs M	Yeoman Mr and Mrs C L
Theodore Mr and Mrs F E	Cameron Sir E and Lady and Miss
Holmes Mrs	Townsend Mrs
Wilson Mr and Mrs S	Hal. Mr W Mc
Heeshy Mr A St V	Macmillan Mr and Mrs W H
Crock r Mr F W Mrs and infant	Craig McKerrow Mr R
Pritchar l Mr H R R and Mrs	Baker Mr S
Newbould Mr A W	Scott r J
Alexandor Miss	Tay or Mr G A
West M ss	Yuill Mr G S and Miss
Price Mr and Mrs J and 2 Misses	Stephens Mr B J B
	Crabb Mr E A
Dasy Mr L A	Ivins Mr
Hector Rev H F W	Flemin r Mr W N
Hill Capt C H	Tozer Mr E
Hammond Mr E L I,	Lyon, Mrs
Torrie Lt Col	Dickie Mrs J E
Sharp Maj F L	Tichborne Sir H
Dewal Mr H P	Kreiger Mr C H
Mirchell Rev J D	Misquith Mr F W
Sarkies Col S C	Ishaj Mr M
Emerson Col W	Humphrey Mr and Mrs J
Weallens, Lt Col W	

FROM BRINDISI.

Srvage Mr H and Mrs	Warthmars Mrs C H
Newbould Mr B B	

FROM PORT SAID.

Wibburn Mr E V	Cavalias Mr J

FOR KARACHI.

Bird Mr and Mrs G A	Breslauer Mr E H
Narman Mrs and 2 Misses	Laski Mr
Travor Mr D B	Furnival Mr and Mrs F
Beath Mr W	Jones Mr and Mrs C P
Hemley Mr H	Dikin Mrs J M
Bullock Mr and Mr H	Xydis Mr G
Bone Mr W G	

FOR HONGKONG

Carry Mr and G A	Male Mr and Mrs W H
H M Mr and Mrs F G	

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN MORLEY.

THE NEW SECRETARY FOR INDIA.

"LITERATURE and politics ought to go together. The author has duties outside his study. He is a citizen, he is a man, as well as an author. He ought not to shirk those duties. If he thinks he can help other people to be a little happier, or a little better, in his civic capacity, he ought to exercise his powers in that direction. That was the tradition of my period at Oxford, and George Meredith drove it home into my mind afterwards in long walks over the Surrey hills. Study Nature—live in the open, that was the burden of his song. And John Stuart Mill's message to me was, Don't dream—act your part. Carlyle was an influence, too, in his own queer fashion; 'Be Real don't be a Sham, and all that. Not so easy,—for a politician!"

The above is a quotation from the character sketch of Mr. Morley which Mr. Harold Begbie contributed a short time ago to the "Pall Mall Magazine." It is still fresh in the memories of readers, and there is nothing to be added to it. Since its appearance, however, Mr. Morley has dealt at greater length with the fascinating theme of Literature and Politics in a short address, made before the change of government and his accession to office. A few passages given here by his permission will therefore be read with peculiar interest, for he was dealing with some who had condoled with him upon forsaking literature for politics.

"You cannot," said Mr. Morley, "separate a man into two portions. He has to go one way in his professional calling, whether it be letters or law or medicine, or whatever it may be, and another way if he takes an interest in politics. Of course, every man is bound to take an interest in politics. I, for my part, go further: I think every woman is bound to take an interest in politics, and I know many who do and to good purpose. This choosing one's lot in life is a serious business, and I dare say some of you remember that splendid vision in a famous Greek author in which he brings before his readers in some dim under-world men choosing their lot in life—some choosing good rather than evil, others choosing bad, not good, some choosing rough paths, others taking a road that advances along smooth and open paths—and Plato says: 'Mournful and laughable and strange is this choosing of men's lots.'

So it is; but I, for my part, do not regret for one moment the sort of double lot that I have had the privilege of drawing in this choice. I think only for three and a half years or four years of the twenty-two years have I been able to perform any positive political work at all. But I declare to you in spite of that, I do not regret one hour I have given to political effort, whether in office or out of office. When my time comes to depart I shall depart a satisfied guest from the banquet.

A Parliamentary life has of course, its ups and downs. It is very often down; it is sometimes rather squalid; it is sometimes bright with sunshine and sometimes over clouded. But nevertheless public life braces a man it fortifies him, it tests him Public life is a school. Depend upon it the man who does not care for public affairs, for the constant changes of a policy in the affairs of his own country who does not follow them who does not try to take part in them is a bad citizen . . . As to literature, a very good critic said what a pity it was —I do not agree with the critic, but he was a good critic—he said what a pity it was that Mr. Disraeli that eminent man, that forger of new armour, his glittering gifts in the nonsense of being a Prime Minister, instead of writing such flashing books as he had produced. I do not myself take that view at all. If anybody thinks that literature is mere trifling in a library, he is very much mistaken. Literature seriously followed is no joke. I have lived both.

Here I only say this:—that to have the administration of a difficult Department, to have the management of a bill, the grinding out of the clauses of a bill in Parliament, or the dealing with the amendments to such a bill moved by a patriotic Opposition,—the qualities that such a process requires—I mean courage, prescience, industry, nerve—are required in an equal degree for the composition and architectonics of certain kinds of books."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B.B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, yesterday, when Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S., President, occupied the Chair.

The election of Mr. Divan Tekchund, B.A., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Ludhiana (Punjab) and Mr. G. D. Madgavkar, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, Karwar, as new members of the Society, was announced :—

The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors :—From Bombay—The Parsi, Vol. 1, No. 11. From New York—Bulletin of the New York Public Library, Vol. IX, No. 11. From Chicago—Publications of the Field Columbia Museum. From Philadelphia—Transactions of the University of Pennsylvania, Vol. I, Part 3, From Halifax—Proceedings and Transactions of the Nova Scotia Institute of Science.

The following papers were then read, which will be published in the Society's Journal :—1. "Statistics of Suicides in Bombay during the year 1905," by Khan Bahadur Bomanjee Byramjee Patell. 2. A Note on the Primitive Method of Counting Time," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M.A., B.L., of Chapra Dist. Saran, Bihar. The President then read "Note on a Case of Marriage to a Dagger in the Ratnagiri District."

Votes of thanks to the authors of the papers, and to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

The following is a summary of Khan Bahadur Patell's paper :—During the year 1905 there were 62 suicides in all, of whom 45 were males and 17 females 31 Hindus (23 males, 8 females) 10 Mahomedans 5 males, 5 females). 14 Parsees (10 males, 4 females) and 4 Christians (males.) The ages of these persons were between 14 and 65. The proportion of suicides among the Hindoos was 05 per 1,000, the Mahomedans 034, the Parsees 302 the Christians 038, and among the whole population of Bombay it was 079. The causes of suicides were 21 sickness, 5 domestic quarrels, 13 madness and unsoundness of mind 6 debt and pecuniary wants, dissipated habits, 14 disappointment, grief, loss of money, accusation of theft etc. The means of suicides adopted were 25 by poison, 25 by drowning, 4 by throat cutting, 4 by throwing out of the windows, 1 by hanging, 1 by throwing under a railway train, by throwing under a hydraulic lift, and 1 by self-inflicted wounds. The persons who committed suicides were 8 milli-hands, 5 clerks, 4 unemployed persons, and 1 hooker, student seaman, shop-boy etc. of 17 females, there were 3 mill work-women, 1 ayah, 1 kept-mistress, 5 widows, and 7 married women.

The number of suicides in Bombay during the last year is much less than those of any of the previous 10 years as will be seen from the following figures-1904, 75, 1903, 90 1902, 93, 1901 83 1900, 117, 1899, 93 1898, 109, 1897, 82, 1896, 107, and 1895, 91.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE QUASHED.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, sitting at the Bombay High Court, have disposed of a reference in a case against Mahadu walad Khandu Nagane who was convicted by Mr. P. B. Phadke, first class Magistrate at Pandharpur, in October last, of theft and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. A. R. Bonus, Collector and District Magistrate of Sholapur, in making the reference to the High Court, said the accused dishonestly removed one iron bar and a "kharole" out of the possession of one Tatya bin Sadu Lavar without his consent and thus committed theft. The Magistrate had tried the case summarily under clause 2 of section 262 of the Criminal Procedure Code. He could not pass sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding three months, and the sentence passed upon the accused was, therefore, illegal. The accused, Mr. Bonus said, was liable to enhanced punishment in view of two previous convictions and he recommended that the finding and sentence should be reversed, and that the accused should be committed for trial at the Sessions. On a review of the circumstances of the case, their Lordships set aside the conviction and sentence and directed that the accused be committed to the Sessions for trial.

THE Crystal Palace has been lent for the purpose of reproducing on a reduced scale the Nice Carnival, in aid of the funds of the Royal Waterloo Hospital for Women and Children, on Friday and Saturday May 11 and 12. There will be a procession of decorated cars, and a costume ball on each of the evenings will take place. As far as possible something of the innocent revelry at Nice will enliven the two days' fete.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN TROUBLE.

Yesterday at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, disposed of the appeals of Shidgowda Ghenapa, the Revenue Patel of Havinal, in the Bijapore District, and Jivaji Kashinath, a Brahmin Kulkarni under him, who were convicted by Mr. Mohsin B. Tyabji, Sessions Judge of Bijapur, of receiving illegal gratifications. Each was orentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 50, or in default, to five months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, but the sentences were ordered to be concurrent. Mr. R. Branson, and Mr. M. B. Chowbal, appeared for the first accused; Mr. V. V. Ranade appeared for the second. Rao Bahadur Vasudev J. Kirtikar Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Some of the grounds on which the accused appealed to the High Court, were: Absolutely irrelevant evidence was allowed to be given; all other ryots and occupants were allowed to be adduced before the Court as to the payments they had made, the exhibit alleged to be in the handwriting of the Kulkarni, on which the conviction was based, had been brought forward under suspicious circumstances, and some items of it were in different handwritings. As regarded the appeal of No. 1. an additional ground in his favour was that mere production of a writing alleged to be written by a No. 2, the Kulkarni in question, was no evidence against him.

Mr. Justice Russell said the Court had very carefully gone over this case, and had considered the exhibit. It had also considered the opinions of the accessors, and the judgment of the Sessions Judge, who had differed from them. In the opinion of the Appellate Court it would be impossible to convict the accused on the charge they were convicted of by the Judge, differing, as he did, from the accessors.

Mr. Justice Batty further observed that the story of the Patel depositing the list, which would prove his corruption and the Kulkarni's corruption also, with a person belonging to the opposite faction, was incredible. Witnesses contradicted each other in regard to it and other particulars, all of them were marked by unmistakable enmity against the first accused; and undoubtedly that hostility had extended to the second accused, who had refused to enter into a manifest conspiracy against the first, the convictions were set aside, and their lordships directed that the accused be set at liberty.

ATTEMPTED REVOCATION OF A POWER OF ATTORNEY.

SUIT IN THE HIGH COURT.

IN the Bombay High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, the suit of Rose Lavinia Moniz against Edvard Arthur De Souza and others was called on for hearing.

Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. J. Baptista, instructed by Messrs. Sorabji and Jehangir, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Strangman instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff prayed for the cancellation of an agreement made with the first defendant, and for the cancellation of a power of attorney given to him, authorising him to act for her and others, in recovering a share of a large sum of money amounting to three or four lakhs of rupees, left many years ago by her great grandfather, Antonio, De Souza of Madras and which was the subject of recent litigation in England, and was now the subject-matter of a suit pending in Calcutta. She stated that the agreement was made in 1893; the power of attorney was given in 1899; the first defendant was to raise all necessary funds, and to do all that was necessary to enforce the claim; in return, he should receive a one-fourth share of the amount recovered. Defendant had failed to raise funds for the purpose; she had been obliged to raise them herself, and entrust them to him; but he had misapplied a large portion of them. In consequence of it she wrote to him, revoking the power of attorney and calling for an account; but he had denied her power to revoke, refused to render her any account, and persisted in acting as her representative. Hence, this application for the cancellation of the agreement, and of the power of attorney; and the asking for an account of the moneys entrusted to him.

After argument, the Court held that the plaintiff had no power to revoke the power of attorney, as the defendant had an interest in the property claimed; but it referred the suit to the Commissioner to take an account of the mode in which the moneys were expended by the defendant.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday next :—

1st challenge Cup Race.—Course No. 6 followed by No. 2. From Committee vessel round S. Karanja Buoy leaving it to starboard round Sunk Rock leaving it to starboard, round S. Karanja Buoy leaving it to Port, round Committee vessel leaving it to starboard round S. Karanja Buoy leaving it to starboard, back to Committee vessel. Start at 3-15 p m. Total length 17-2 miles.

B. class Handicap Race.—Course No. 6.

From Committee vessel round S. Karanja Buoy leaving it to starboard round Sunk Rock leaving it to starboard, round N. Karanja Buoy leaving it to Port and thence to Committee vessel. Start at 3-30 p.m. length of course 10 6 miles.

Tomtit class and small Boat Handicap Race. Course No. 3.

From Committee vessel round S. Karanja Buoye, round Sunk Rock, and thence to Committe vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Start at 3-45 p.m. Length of Course 7-1 miles.

Ships Boat Race (Service Rig. Start at 4-0 p.m., Course No. 3 as above. Time limit 7 p.m.

Entries must be sent in to the Honorary Secretary. Sailing Committee, not later than noon on Friday 2nd instant.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. NIPPON.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Nippon, to-day, from the Victoria Dock No. 8 :—Mr. S. Apollonato, Mr. and Mrs. P. Blesky and 2 children.

For Aden.—Major and Mrs. Carter and infant.

For Karachi.—Mr. J. J. Damala, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs Morphiadis, Miss Morphiadis, Consul General de Remy, Mr. C. E. Warren, and Mr. E. D. Zalichi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, February 1.

No 1 Coy—10" B M L gun drill in the Town Hall compound to-day Thursday the 1st instant at 8-45 p m

No 2 Coy—10" R M L gun drill and lecture at Nesbit Road Head-Quarters to-day Thursday the 1st instant at 8-30 p m

PRACTICE.

The corps will parade at the B V A Club Apollo Bunder on Saturday the 3rd instant at 5 p m and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the practice from the 10" B M L

LAYERS

Members wishing to join an Instructional class in Laying are requested to send in their names to Head-Quarters at once

(3d) A STIFFE, Capt R A
Adjt B V A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERREES NICHOLSON, V. D, COMMANDING.

Bombay, February 1.

81 Camp of Exercise—Dinner will be provided in Camp for all those attending on Friday the 2nd

85 Conveyance—Special arrangements will be made for the conveyance of the Battalion to Santa Cruz on Saturday the 3 d instant on the train leaving Colaba at 3-10 p m. Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the Train at Colaba, Church Gate Magine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahalaxmi Stations. Volunteers travelling from other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway Authorities have arranged to reserve accommodation in trains leaving to the following timings daily :—

From Santa Cruz 10-10 a m from Colaba 5 30 p m

83 Railway Tickets—Railway Tickets will be issued at the Orderly Room for one hour after every parade and Volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders, or without tickets

87 Office—It is notified for information that the Head-Quarters Office, Carnac Road, will be temporarily closed from Friday the 2nd instant, and will open at Camp, Santa Cruz, where all communications should be addressed up to the 11th instant

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R

Good appetite, good digestion, refreshing sleep—
these are essential to good health; and the following testimonial shows how they were obtained by using

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"Six years ago I had an attack of indigestion and liver complaint that lasted for weeks. I was unable to do any hard

NEW YORK'S STREET-CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

COMMISSIONER WOODBURY'S NOVEL METHODS.

Owing to the narrow limits of Manhattan Island, the problem of refuse-disposal is far more difficult in New York than in any other great city in the world. And, be it remembered, the census just completed gave Greater New York just upon four millions of population!

Major J. McGaw Woodbury, Street Commissioner of New York City, has organised his forces with truly American ingenuity writes a correspondent to the "Westminster Gazette." His army in white uniforms, his hand-and horse-drawn carts, his furnaces, and fleet of dumping scows and steamers are the admiration of the city. In the old days New York's street and house refuse was simply loaded on to ships and dumped into the sea twenty miles or so outside Sandy Hook. This had, and still has, some merit. Next came the sorting and destruction, plant in West Forty-seventh street, the selling and sorting of house refuse, and so on. Major Woodbury has exhaustively investigated all systems, adopted and adapted them as far as possible, and then added new ideas of his own.

With some of the great city's refuse he has added £150,000 worth of "real estate" to New York's municipal holdings, in a way presently to be described. When the Major came into office there was vast waste and needless expense in many directions. The problem was to get rid of all the street and house refuse so that it might not only not cost the city anything whatever but yield substantial additions wherewith to relieve the taxpayer. That was the ideal objective. Let us see how it has been realised. The sweeping of the streets is relative ly a small matter compared with the hundreds of thousands of tons of rubbish put forth by householders every day. A former Commissioner, Colonel Waring, made a good move by forcing the housewife and her servants to sort and separate the rubbish, at least in some elementary degree.

He provided barrels for garbage and kitchen offal, bags for rags and paper, old boots, and the like. This was begun well by the people. The citizens co-operated heartily—at first. Then they fell off. Major Woodbury's own men now see to it that household refuse is divided clearly into garbage, general rubbish, street sweepings, and ashes. It was decided that to ship the whole out to sea beyond Sandy Hook and there dump it—all of it—would not do. First such a plan brought the city no revenue at all and incurred a heavy positive expense every year. The problem, after getting the rubbish sorted at the very first stage, was to get all possible value from it for the city and reduce the stuff to be dumped at sea to a minimum. Major Woodbury, therefore, engaged eminent engineers and chemists to give demonstrations as to what money might be made out of the refuse of a vast city, and the result was the organising of a concern known as the "New York Sanitary Utilisation Company," which pays the city the considerable sum of 232 000 dols. a year for the run of the refuse.

The company put up a plant on Barren Island, and now turn out huge quantities of saleable products every year in the forms of grease oils, and the like—thus proving that modern science can turn even the contents of the dust-bin into gold. New York's street-cleaning department merely undertakes to turn over certain of the city's refuse to the barges of the company. This done Major Woodbury's responsibility in that direction ceases. The stuff so handled is mere garbage and cooking refuse. The ashes have a curious destination—nothing less than the extension of New York's territory. Major Woodbury has this material loaded into scows and towed by the city's tugs out to Riker's Island, where it is dumped in such a way as to add many acres to the island's area every month. Hundreds of thousands of cubic yards are so dumped every few weeks; and a new sixty-five-acre addition to Riker's Island is just completed. A further filling in of 175 acres comes next, and is already designed.

As to the street sweepings, these too are used for "filling in"; but, besides this, thousands of sacks of the stuff are delivered to the great railway companies, who also dump this material to their own advantage. An interesting item is that Major Woodbury's white-clad brigade pick up five-and-twenty tons of newspapers in the streets of New York every twenty-four hours! The New Yorkers are prodigious newspaper readers. Many men buy four or five papers a day, glance at them, and then throw them away. This rubbish, of course, is readily sold. As to the more general rubbish—rags, bottles, sacks, old boots, bedding, old metal and furniture—this in New York City is of such value (so extravagant are the people) that even a humble Italian emigrant, but now a rich citizen—Signor Maroni—pays the city no less than £250 a week for the privilege of raking over the household bins after the manner of the Paris "chiffonnier." Of course heedless householders there are whose daily rubbish is most hopelessly mixed up—garbage and rubbish together—so that it cannot be sorted at all. Over in the huge city of Brooklyn, the household rubbish is carried by the electric street cars at night out to marsh lands and there dumped to the city's great benefit, and the discomfiture of myriads of mosquitoes. I asked Major Woodbury what part of New York he found most troublesome.

"Fifth-avenue," was the surprising reply. "Our most hopelessly mixed refuse comes from the palaces of millionaires. The next worse is that of the poorest of the poor on the East Side. Here our fellows pick up more than twenty tons of refuse every day, thrown from the windows and fire-escapes of crowded tenement houses."

The Major and his scientific advisers are now about to manufacture a certain kind of ash much in request amoung soap-makers, and thus another source of income is opening up to the city from its thousands of tons of waste material. The incredibly crowded condition of Manhattan Island, which alone renders necessary the huge skyscrapers of five-and-twenty stories, makes the problem of dealing with street and household refuse an exceptionally serious one in New York City; but the present arrangements, thanks to American energy and up-to-date scientific methods, is surely as nearly perfect as any such organisation can be.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Export of Gold and Silver during the official year 1905-1906 :—

	Gold. Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports
In the month of Nov. 1905—			
Weight in ounces...	229,845	303 317	—87,472
Value in rupees ...	1,34,61,123	1,79,33,833	—44,72,709
To the end of the month of Nov 1905—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces...	11,578,092	1,723,527	—1,45,435
Value in rupees ...	2,70,82,562	10,00,85,174	30,03,612
	Silver.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Nov.—			
Weight in ounces ...	4,393,276	412.172	4,481.104
Value in rupees.....	93,54,297	10,56,124	81,98,173
To the end of the month of Nov. 1905 —			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces...	33,766,034	3,823,731	29,942,360
Value in rupees.....	6,23,88,224	99,25,294	5,24,61,930
	Total.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Nov. 1905—			
Weight in ounces..	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees.....	2,27,15,420	1,89,89,956	37,25,464
To the end of the month of Nov.			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.....	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees	15,94,70,786	11,90,12,468	4,04,58,318

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1905-1906.

	Coins And Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas Rupee Standard). In the month of Nov. 1905. Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars ...	.....	.....	.....
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	12,58,954	10,90,992	23,79,956
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees.....	.....	1,88,492	1,88,492
4 Bullion Purchased for Government coinage	13,12,294	80,25,177	1,13,37,471
5 Bullion received for coinage of fifty cent pieces ...	.....	.....	.....
	Tolas Rupee Standard. To the end of the month of Nov. 1905 Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars ...	.....	.....	.....
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	1,23,42,883	90,91,605	2,17,44,493
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees.....	18	3,42,945	3,42,963
4 Bullion Purchased for Government coinage	1,36,64,547	2,64,45,981	4,01,10 528
5 Bullion received for coinage of fifty cent pieces...	.....	2,92,454	2,92,454
	Coined and Examined. In the month of Nov. Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale)	.....	.....	.....
Straits dollars (Tale)	.....	.....	.....
2 Rupees*	41,00,021	1,39,09,026	1,80,09,047
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins value in rupees)	5,70,008	.....	5,70,008
4 Fifty cent pieces (Tale).....	.....	.....	.....
	To the end of the month of Nov. Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs	Total Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale).....	.....	.....	.....
Straits dollars (Tale).....	.....	.....	.....
2 Rupees*	24,85,040,63	3,69,61,151	5,13,41,320
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	24,85,040	.....	21,85,040
4 Fifty cent pieces (Tale)	.....	4,97,630	4,97,630

* British Rupees made over to Native States during the month :—

At Calcutta..... Rs. Nil,
At Bombay..... Rs. 80,000
= Rs.1,80,000

HIGH COURT.—February 1.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar)

For Judgment.

224-05. Mulla and M—Rustomji Ardeser Cooper vs Moorarji Mohanji—Sorabji and J

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

906-05—In person—Virchand Vhora and others vs Aga Shah Bookh Shah Akbai Shah

Short Causes.

627-05—Tyabji D and Co—Bai Kulsumbai vs Jenooji Jafferji and another Madhavji and K

638-05—Khunderao S and L—Bunchordas Triblowandas Mady vs Cowasji Jehangir and others

801-05—In person—Nathumal Dhula and others vs Ramji Antoni Nakhwa

822-05—Bhishunker K and G—Rai Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand vs Bakhtavarmal Ajitmal and others

825-05—Khunderao S and L—Bhoota Gumma and others vs Ramrao Mukundrao—Sorabji and J

849-05—Captain and V—Dinshaw Bomonji vs Ahmed Esmail Munshi

888-05—Bhaishunker K and G—Joculdas Motichand vs Cursetji Edolji Ghaswala and another—K J Billimoria

895-05—Matubhoy J and M—Bai Chooni widow vs Govinji Kapur

905-05—In person—Virchand Vhora and others vs Aga Shah Rookh Shah Akbar Shah

Long Causes.

752-05—Sorabji and J—Morarji Mohunji vs Messrs Kapadia Brothers—Mulla and M—Part heard

333-04—Bhaisahunker K and G—Sumsoodin Goolamhoosen another vs Abdoolhoosen Kahlemoodin and others—Payne and Co and Little and Co—Part heard

420-05—Sorabji and J—Abdul Latif Haji Mahomed Jitayker vs Abdul Rehmon bin Abdul Kader Jitaker Captain and V

499-01—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Mehdi Malik Pojjar vs Arthur David Sassoon Wadia G and B

350-99—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Mehdi Malik Tojjas vs Sir E E A Sassoon Baronet and others—Wadia G and B

46-01—Muthavji and K—Lalman alias Laloo Ramprasad and others vs Devsey Devji and others—Ardeshir H D and Co

636-05—Matubhoy J and M—Partapchand Gulabchand vs Bai Samrath widow Mulji and D—For postponement

432-05—Jehangir and S—Ashadbai widow vs Abdulla Haji Mahomed and others Thakurdas and Co and Captain and V

884-05—Mansukhlal J and H—Bai Gangabai and others vs The Madras United S and W Mills Co Ld—Pestonji R and K—B M and K—M and R

852-05—Mansukhlal J and H—Bai Gungabai widow and others vs The New East India Prizes Co Limited and others—Pestonji K and K B M and B and Hiralal S

355-05—Matubhoy J and M—Damji Hirji vs Ruttonbai widow —Captain and V

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor.

For exparti decree.

1106—Malvi H M and B—Gopiram Shankurdas and another vs Bindriram Balchand

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

883-05—Captain and V Vellies Ludha and others vs Shamjee Gordhan a firm Payne and Co. Paya and

Commercial Causes.

649-05—Little and Co—John Aitchison Begbie and anothers vs Narrondas Biscurdas and others

Long Causes.

643-01—Bhaishunker K and G Bai Aimabai widow vs Haji Abtool Razak Haji Abubacker and others Payne and Co and B K and G

683-05—Daphtary F and D—Balubhai Navalchant vs New chand Tarachand

235-01—Wadia G and Co—Rowji Sakulchand and Co vs Ruochoredas Dharsey—Little and Co

57-71—Tyabji D and Co—Sukhanand Gurmukhrai and others vs Chandrabhan Mohanlal and other—Payne and Co

501-05—Thakurdas and Co—Rahimbhoy Vullee Mahomed vs Vithoba Kavala Patel and another—Raghavaya and B

690-03—Edgelow G and W—Mathuradas Damoderdas and other vs Vandrawandas Soonderji and other Tyebji D and Co

320-01—Pestonji R and K Elji Umersej and other vs Bai Motivahu widow—Tyebji D and Co

85-01—K J Billimoria—Abdul Hoosain Allibhoy vs Janambai—Chinnis and M

62-05—Raghavaya and B—Vassonji Prazji vs Chena Nanji and others—Mulla and N and Little and Co

173-05—Sharrao and M—Maneckchand Kapurchan vs Ucchand Jaitha and others—K J Billimoria

570-01—Edgelow G and W—Bai Brijkuvarbai widow vs Jaisalal Parmanandas and another—Daphtary F and D

Before the Hon Mr Justice Scott

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long causes

661-05—M B Chothia—Coverbai widow vs Pestonji Dadabhey Bhandara—Mulla and M

331-05—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation of Bombay and another vs Hirji Ardeshir Dady and another—Ardeshir H D and Co—and Thakurdas and Co

109-05—K & B Mehta—Ahmedbhoy Somoji vs Saviaram Ramji Balkrishna & M

217-05—Mulji and D—Damoderdas Hurjivandas and others vs Narbadabai and others—Mulla and M

15-05—Tyabji D and Co—Balkrishna Nemaichdas and others vs Lachminarayan Ramchand—Bicknell M and B

445-05—In person—Soherbai widow vs Dadoba Damoolji—Sorabji and J

209-05—Crawford B and C—N C Macleod vs Aish abai widows and others

84-05—In person—Sha Pashirdas Surchand vs She Narotam Dwarka and others—Ardeser H D and Co

479-03—Shamrao and Mr—Gowaji Jivanji Dasuvaba vs Jangam Dharmaji and anothers—M R Vakil

836-04—B Mehta—Fakorji Nussurwanji Tantra vs Parsho-Morabs and others—Hiralal D

Testament ry Suits

11-05—Nadirsha and P—Hasamudin bin Shaik Imam Saikari vs Fakoo Miya bin Kader Miya and others—Tyabji D and Co

3-05—Raghavaya and B—Sadashiv Hari Soman vs Ramchandra Krishna—Dikshit D and S

14-05—Daphtary F and S—Manbai widow vs vs Dayabhai Soonderji—Smetham B and N

19-05—Wadia G and Co—Kalkhushro Sorabji Bottliwala vs Soonabai wife of Dinsha D Mistry

THE WEATHER.

(By Telegraph.)

SIMLA, Jan. 31.

Rain and snow have fallen in Baluchistan, and some light rain has occurred on the North Burma Coast, and in North-East Assam. The chief amounts are: Chaman one inch, Quetta half an inch, and Akyab, Dibrugarh, Jask and Bushire a quarter of an inch. The depression which was in the Persian Gulf region yesterday travelled eastwards, and is now passing through South Baluchistan, but has diminished very materially in intensity. It has produced moderate to heavy cloud over the greater part of North-West India. Further rain and snow are likely in Baluchistan, and light snow in Kashmir. Some scattered showers are possible in North-West India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 31st JAN.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been irregular showing a brisk to rapid fall in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana and Gujrat and a brisk rise in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum varies from normal by small amounts; but the minimum is 6° to 7° in excess at Neemuch, Sholapur and Bijapur and 5° to 7° in defect at Bhawnagar Para, Indore Jubbulpore and Hosbangabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Bellary and Cuddapah and the lowest 42° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Sind, the Punjab and at Jaipur, Dwarka, Rajkot, Neemuch, Poona, Ratnagiri and Negapatam Rain in light showers fell at Bushire and Jask.

Weather.—An area of low pressure appears to exist over Lower Sind and Kathiawar where the weather is likely to be in an unsettled condition.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic arnings for week ending 31st December 1905.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 11th Nov. 1905— G I P Ry system.	3,95,908	12,10,325	48,008	16,54,241
I M R do ...	1,21,628	2,15,010	31,571	2,69,209
Total...	5,07,536	14,25,335	79,579	22,23,453
Actuals for corresponding week ending 12th Nov. 1904— G I P R system...	3,02,166	9,10,874	62,623	13,64,863
I M R do ..	1,36,884	1,59,145	69,9 5	3,19,014
Total....	5,29,040	10 59,219	85,608	16,83,867
Increase or Decrease... { G I P R	+3,752	+3,00,251	— 14,615	+ 2,39 38,
I M R...	—15,256	+ 65,865	+ 2526	+05,5

Floriline—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florilline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Florilline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Several people have lately been exercising themselves concerning the fate of the novel—among others M. Georges Ohnet, who seems to be perturbed as to the future chances of the literary craftsman. M. Ohnet has no doubt, contributed largely to the romance of the day, and many of his novels have appeared in English dress, to say nothing of the play, The Iron Master, founded on his Maitre de Forges. But in France there was at least one notable critic—M. Lemaitre—who dismissed in a very succinct phrase M. Ohnet's claim to write literature at all. The exact merits of style and technique which distinguish the real artist from his painstaking and most respectable brother—who writes so voluminously, enjoys so large a circulation, and deserves almost every other form of praise except that of belonging to the first rank—are not patent to every observer, even within the writer's own country. Still less, of course, are they discernible by foreigners.

We do not pretend to say whether M. Ohnet is or is not a literary artist any more than we should permit a foreign judgment on the interval which separates let us say, Esmond from The Prodigal Son. But one of the points suggested by the French novelist's remarks is of as much interest in England as on the other side of the Channel. Will novel-writting sink, so to speak, from its own weight? Will it, as a literary exercise, be submerged by the vast bulk of specimens, the enormous mass of productions, which are put on the market every year from teeming presses? We have some right to speak on such a question in this country, because the novel is to a large extent an English invention. Richardson wrote his laborious romances concerning his Pamels and Clarissa, and forthwith became an European prodigy. Fielding a better artist, because he possessed the divine gift of humour, taught us how novels should be composed, and his successors bettered the example. When the torch came into the hands of Walter Scott, and Thackeray and Dickens, we enjoyed the halcyon days of English novel-writting. But on us of a later generation has descended the deluge.

There was a time when men and women listened to Byron and Wardsworth, and read poetry. Not many years ago sermons and theological writings held the record among the publications of the year. Now the record is easily held by novels, the production of which defies all competition. Everybody one has ever heard of is either writing or has written a novel. It used to be said that every son of Adam carried a dead poet in his breast. It would be truer to say nowadays that every daughter of Eve carries an unwritten novel somewhere within her heart or her brain. She lets it peep out sometimes, when she publishes "The Diary of a Lonely Soul," or composes letters descriptive of "Betty's" unceremonious visits to country houses. If she has been disappointed in love, or has been the victim of an uncongenial marriage; if she has been discovered the inconstancy of her woman friends, or tried the doubtful experiment of a platonic affection; if she suffers from nerves, or has travelled in foreign lands; felt within her the instincts of a "born mother," or even cut her first wisdom tooth (although this, we understand is a comparatively rare event), straightway she writes a novel, and pays large sums to a publisher to issue it for her with suitable preliminary puffs and a generous system of advertising. Women are the great writers of novels at the present time and apparently are the great consumers of them. Just as ladies do not dress to please men, but to enjoy the pleasures of mutual criticism, so also they seem to compose their romances. Novel-writing is largely an industry exercised by women, for women, and about women.

Of course, this wide extension of literary labour has its good effects as well as its bad. We may sacrifice quality, in consideration of quantity. But it is a most remarkable feature of our present age that the possession of more or less literary gifts should be so largely diffused throughout the community. When M. Georges Ohnet, to whom we have already referred, was confronted by the number of romances composed by both men and women of all classes, he confessed that he was astonished at the excellence of the result. "Popular culture," he remarked, "has thrown upon the pavements of Paris an illimitable number of persons, fairly well instructed, who so far from willing to hear others speak or let others write for them, are themselves young, ardent, erudite, ambitious, and—capable. The mischief of it is," he proceeds, "that they have reason on their side. I have been reading many romances of which the authors are about twenty-five years of age, and I find that the talent which they have put into their books is extraordinary. They know now, at twenty-five, what in other days men learned by fifty. I repeat, that those readings have left me almost stupefied." M. Ohnet was born a good many years ago, and his remarks savour, perhaps of the reflection of that intolerant middle age which dislikes the phenomenon of the younger generation knocking at the doors.

But the fact is that, alike in England and in France, the number of instructed persons who can write is large enough to suggest that the art of writing is itself, at all events in rudimentary forms, by no means difficult of attainment. Perhaps it is something of a proof of that in England every third woman and every twentieth man one meets has published something or other which, without any great strain on our credibility, can be described as a book. But there are drawbacks. The triumph of the amateur, the universal conquest of the world by amateurishness, obviously tends to degrade the very conception of art. For art is a technical business only to be acquired by much careful preparation and long mental discipline pursued with eager and unremitting industry. If all can grow the flower because all have got the seed; as Tennyson once remarked in a moment of bitterness, the value of the flower must be seriously diminished. It is not the rare and exquisite bloom of years of culture it is the easy and prodigal growth of a sort of grass of the field, which to-day is and to-morrow is cast into the oven. In no other department is the standard of good work so depreciated as in the case of the contemporary novel. Every artist knows how easily a certain amount of work, which in generous moments one describes as good, is produced. The praiseworthy in intention is over and over again mistaken for the exquisite in effect. We pay compliments with such facility that we have no adjectives left for the best kind of work, the work which comes so rarely, and which is so unmistakeable when it does come. Those who are inclined to take a pessimistic view of the world at large are apt to say that we are living in an era of second-rate men, whether they be statesmen, politicians, dramatists, lyrical poets, or novelwriters. Pissimism is never right but it always has some grain of truth, even in its most querulous moods. There is no cause for despair, because the good work has not only as fair a chance as ever it had but, is still easily discerned by elect minds. Nevertheless, it is undoubtedly true that the vast and simultaneous cultivation of an artistic field does not promote the production of those unique specimens which render an age illustrious. How many of our existing novelists or poets have any chance of being included amongst the Immortals?

At this pantomime season the Baron Carra de Vaux's study of the Arabian Nights comes rather pat. It is some proof of the blindness of critics—at any rate in the eighteenth century—that on their first appearance in Europe hardly any literary man thought much of them, and Voltaire, with his usual scepticism, supposed that their translator, Galland, had freely padded them with the efforts of his own imagination. That this was a mistake M. Carra de Vaux shows clearly enough; for the original text of Aladdin, long the most suspect of the Tales, was discovered some time ago by Zotenberg, and as lately as 1901. M. Chauvin found that of Ali Baba. On the other hand, the general public, wiser in this respect than their teachers, took to the Arabian Nights at once, and they have remained the favourites of the nursery ever since. M. Carra de Vaux attributes this to the marvels of magic which are to be found in all of them, and which appeal particularly to the wonder-greedy minds of children; while to their elders the love interest spread through them is almost equally dear. It is indeed, extraordinary how constant in them is the idea of love—not the calculating and egoistic passion of frigid Northerners like ourselves but the electric shock of the Oriental, who is ready at the flash of a pair of dark eyes over a yashmak, or as in a resent case at the sight of a pretty hand and arm thrust through a window, to sacrifice his life or future to his charmer for the time being. For the rest, M. Carra de Vaux tells us that the Tales were certainly first collected in Persia that the mention of historical personages in them is free from anachronisms, and that their date is pretty well fixed as being earlier than the fifteenth century by the fact that they allude neither to coffee nor to tabacco.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 29th Nov 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06.....	£16,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 18th Nov. 1905 by Council Bills.....	£14,987,194
	By Gold...	Nil
3	Balance to be remitted from 19th Nov. 1905 to 31st March 1906	£ 1,512,806

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemists and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Jan. 30.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	90 3-8	=	+ 3-8
3 do. Rentes	99 1-2	=	+ 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan.....	106	=	+ 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66 3-16	=	unchanged
SILVER—			
Spot in London	29 3-16	=	— 1-16
2 months hence	29 3-8	=	unchanged
Spot in New York.....	65 5-8	=	— 1-8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25 13-32	=	unchanged
Berlin	20 49 1-2	=	— 1-4
New York Demand	4 87 1-4	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England.....	4	per cent =	do
3 months sight Bank Bills ...	3 3-4	do =	do
6 " " "	3 3-8	do =	do
9 " " " Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8	do =	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4	do =	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans.....	3 7-8	do =	do
7 day market loans.....	3 7-8	do =	do
SUGAR—			
German granulated 1st marks 10 0 3-4 Jan. quiet			
RAPESEED—			
Yellow Guzerat 47 3-4 + 1-4 A-M sellers			
Yellow Cawnpore 47 — 3-8 A-M sellers.			
COFFEE—			
Coffee in New York 8 7-16			

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed easier. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 12,000. Spot 6·08 — 3. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 3-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 39,000. Futures closed quiet.

Jan.-Feb. 5·87 —6	Feb.-Mar. 5·87 —6	Mar.-Apl. 5·91 —5
Apl.-May 5·94 —5	May-June 5·97 —4	June-July 5·99 —4
July-Aug. 6·00 —4	Aug.-Sep. 5·93 —4	Sep.-Oct 5·72 —4

Receipts at U S Ports	30.000
Do last year	41,000
Exports to Great Britain	23,000
Do. do Continent.....	nil

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 11·50
Futures, month of March ..... 11·09 } a
Do. do. July..... 11·31—3 }

a Advanced early through firm cables but reacted later owing to large estimated receipts for to-morrow.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot 11 1-4
Futures, month of March ..... 11·26
Do. do. May ..... 11·40 + 2
Tone at close..... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 30th Jan. 1906 :—

Cotton.....	23,313 bales.
Wheat	3,571 cwts.
Linseed	4,514 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard.....	2,900 do
Gingellyseed	15,922 do
Poppyseed	154 do
Groundnut	3,544 do
Castorseed	2,344 do
Rice	61,841 do
Myrabollams	9,121 do
Cottonseed	32,509 do
Mowrasseed.....	155 do
Gram.....	593 do
Joowar	14 do
Mates	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion, Rs. 151,453
Ex s s Delta from Melbourne

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady to firm.
Bank T. T. ... ... Is 4 3-32d,
Bank Demand ... ... Is 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A. Is 4 5-16d.
Do. 6 do. do. ... Is 4 7-16d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 170 3-4d.
Marcks 3 do. do. ... 139 3-4 to 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 147
Shanghai 30 do. ... 204
Japan 30 do. ... 149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.
Cash ... ... 98·4
1st Settlement, 28th February 98·13
Money Market. Tone steady.
BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 28th Sept. 4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 4th Jan. 3 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 4th ,, 3 do.
Bank of Madras do. 18th ,, 3 do.

SEEDS,

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED—Tone easier.			
Ready sellers	8	3	0
Forward	8	7	0
RAPESEED.—Tone quiet but steady.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	7	3	0
Do. Forward	7	5	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...	7	12	0
Do. Forward	7	13	0
Yellow Guzerat Forwaad ...	8	0	0
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	8	14	0
Forward	8	14	0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready sellers	34	8	0
Forward Buyers	34	0	0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone firm.			
Howree Khandeish	48	0	0
15 per cent. Mixed	47	8	0
WHEAT—Tone quiet.			
New White Delhi	5	6	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... steady.
Estimated sales ..... 10,000 Bales
Imports 21,000

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl
5·89	5·92	5·93
+2	+2	+2
Apl.-May	May-June.	June-July
5·96	5·99	6·01
+2	+2	+2
July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
6·02	5·95	5·74
+2	+2	+2

Cotton.—Quotations are all unchanged and the market remains very quiet. Exporters are doing nothing, and the Mills are enquiring at low rates which do not result in business.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	...193	190	...	Ready
Bengals (H.-G.) Ry. terms...	...193	188	...	Feb. 25.
Oomrawuttee descriptions (M.-G.)	220	214	...	Ready
Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G.	220	214	...	Feb. 25.
Khandeish, (M.-G.) ...	...	217	211	...Ready
Do. (M.-G.)	...	216	210	... Feb. 25.
Khundwa (M.-G.) ...	...	...	218	... Ready
Do. ...	...	...	216	... Feb. 25.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do. (M.-G.)	221	215	...	Ready
Akola do. (M.-G.)	221	215	...	Feb. 25.
Oomra, good staple (M.-G.) ...	233	227	...	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	230	224	...	
Do. (M.-G.) ...	229	223	...	Feb. 25.
Broach (M.-G.)	205	259	...	Ready
Do. (M.-G.)	206	...	255	Feb. 25.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	233	227	...	Ready
Do. (M. G.)	232	226	...	Feb. 25.
Muttia (M.-G.)	217	211	...	Ready
Do. (S.-G.)	216	210	...	Feb. 25.
Western	...	...	233	May 25.
Bengal (M.-G.)	203	197	...	Ready
Do.	206	196	...	Feb. 25.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	209	193	...	Ready
Do	207	197	...	Feb. 25.
Julgaum (M.-G.)...	213	...	...	Ready
Do.	213	...	...	Feb. 25.
Nagpur and Kamptee (M.-G.)...	235	229	...	Ready
Do.	234	228	...	Feb. 25.
Barsee (M.-G.)	200	...	...	Ready

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	easier
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownuggur	.....
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1/2 per cent Consols.....	90 3-8
3 per cent Rentes.....	99 1-2
2 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	106
2 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 5-16
Bar Silver	29 3-16

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Aproximate return of traffic for week ended 9th Dec. 1905, on 504'35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,38,000	2,30,000	4,000	3,72,000
Or per mile of Railway	274	456	8	738
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	27,77,793	38,93,935	61,240	67,17,968
Total for 15 weeks.	29,15,793	41,23,988	2,240	70,89,768
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,20,142	2,35,515	1,783	3,57,4492
Per mile of Ry. do.	238	467	4

STREET LAMP.

GOLD MEDAL

AWARDED AT THE
BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, 1904-05.

THE
WASHINGTON
COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT
LAMPS

Give the most brilliant and the cheapest Light of the day.

STORM AND RAINPROOF ARC LAMPS,
from 500 to 1,500 candle power.

Ordinary Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Suitable for Palaces, Clubs, Offices, Halls, Churches, Factories, Workshops, Compounds, Gardens and Streets. Adopted by Municipalities and Railways, etc., etc.

For particulars apply to

A. MAHLER.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENT FOR

The Washington Compressed Kerosine Oil Incandescent Light,
The Welsbach Patent Incandescent Gas Light
and
The Stella Incandescent Kerosine Oil Burner.

Benefits the Entire System.

A SOOTHING TONIC.

FOR THE LUNGS.

FOR THE STOMACH.

FOR THE BOWELS.

Angier's Emulsion is at once a healing remedy, an aid to nutrition and a powerful tonic. In it we secure the healing, curative properties of our specially purified petroleum combined with the tonic properties of the hypophosphites of lime and soda. It is a perfect emulsion, almost like cream, and is pleasant to take either alone or mixed with water, milk, chocolate, wine, whisky or almost any desirable beverage.

Angier's Emulsion

(PETROLEUM WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES)

Angier's Emulsion not only soothes inflamed or catarrhal conditions of the throat, lungs, stomach and intestines, but it also promotes appetite, helps digestion, and greatly improves nutrition, building up the health and strength as nothing else will. It is positively without equal for the relief and cure of coughs, bronchitis, consumption, and all chronic lung affections and wasting diseases. It is wonderfully effective in building up the health of delicate children and of convalescents from any serious illness. As petroleum is not animal oil, it is acceptable to all castes. Furthermore, in its preparation the Emulsion is untouched by hand.

CAUTION.—Do not risk disappointment or worse by trying imitations made with ordinary petroleum. Be sure to get Angier's.

In three sizes; of Chemists and Bazaars.

THE ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., LTD., 31 & 32 SNOW HILL, LONDON, ENG.

Consumption Can be Cured.

At Last a Remedy has been found that Cures Consumption.

Dr. P. Yonkerman, Discoverer of The New Cure for Consumption.

Marvellous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a remedy has been discovered that has cured the Deadly Consumption even in the advanced stages of the disease. No one will longer doubt that consumption can be cured after reading the proof of hundreds of cases cured by this wonderful discovery—some after change of climate and all other remedies tried, had failed, and the cases had been pronounced hopeless of cure. This new remedy has also proved itself effective and speedy in curing Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and many serious throat and lung troubles. In order that all in need of this wonderful product of science may test its efficacy for themselves, a company has been formed to give it to the world, and a Free Trial Treatment can be obtained by writing the Dr. P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd., Dept. 1056, 6, Bouverie St., London, E.C., England. Send no money. Simply mention this paper and ask for the Free Trial Treatment. It will be sent you by return mail, carriage paid,

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Don't wait if you have any of the symptoms of consumption, if you have chronic catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble, write to-day for the free trial treatment and book of instructions, and cure yourself before it is too late.

NO TONGUE CAN TELL SUFFERING

From Itching and Bleeding Eczema—Pain Terrible—Body and Face Covered with Sores—Doctors and Medicines Failed.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE BY CUTICURA

"No tongue can tell how I suffered for five years with itching and bleeding eczema, until I was cured by the Cuticura Remedies, and I am so grateful I want the world to know, for what helped me will help others. My body and face were covered with sores. One day it would seem to be better, and then break out again with the most terrible pain and itching. I have been sick several times, but never in my life did I experience such awful suffering as with this eczema. I had made up my mind that death was near at hand, and I longed for that time when I would be at rest. I had tried many different doctors and medicines without success, and my mother brought me the Cuticura Remedies, insisting that I try them. I began to feel better after the first bath with Cuticura Soap, and one application of Cuticura Ointment. I continued with the Soap and Ointment, and have taken four bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, and consider myself well. Any person having any doubt about this wonderful cure by the Cuticura Remedies can write to my address. Mrs. Altie Etson, Bellevue, Mich."

ITCHING ECZEMA

And All Other Itching and Scaly Eruptions Cured by Cuticura.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in scalled head, from infancy to age; all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven beyond all doubt.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.

Send for "How to Cure Eczema." Mailed Free.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to young women, children and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine **VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Cie, Sole Agents for *Madras.*—PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay.*
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in *Pondichery.*

Stephens' Inks

KEATING'S LOZENGES

EASILY CURE
THE WORST COUGH.

One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure Sandal Oil. Not made of Gelatine.
Full Directions. All Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS.

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

Every Pen ...ade by Macniven & Cameron, & Ltd. separately examined by experienced hands, and any found defective are discarded.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD.
WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

In some of the out-of-the-way parts of the world men are doing and daring that which for intensity of interest rivals the best works of our foremost fiction writers.

The
WIDE WORLD
MAGAZINE

contains, month by month, a record of some of the most interesting, the most curious, and the most thrilling of these doings.

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

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"I shall soon be travelling again in the Rocky Mountains, and shall depend a good deal upon Liebig's Extract—that is to say, upon LEMCO, which is the only Liebig's Extract I recognise."—EDWARD WHYMPER.

Sportsmen

provided with LEMCO are equipped for all emergencies in the food line. In addition to its unique food value it is compact and will keep for any length of time.

LEMCO

The original and only genuine Liebig Company's Extract.

CARLTON WHISKY.

RICHD MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK

Agents:
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ld., LONDON.
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & SONS, BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

A Happy, Healthy Child has a natural appetite for sweets. Be sure the Sweets are pure and wholesome. A favourite Sweet of the merry children of Merry England is

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch.

The LANCET says—"Really Wholesome Confectionery."

Manufactory:
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

CAUTION.—The name of "**PHOSPHODYNE**" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of "India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any "colorable or other imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, 900

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MAR

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORAT HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BIG G

CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

MINERAL WATERS

TRADE REQUISITES

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids

REFINED

SACCHARIN

and every article connected with Aerated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

URRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.,
General Merchants and Commission Agents
No. 104, Bhoosari Mohalla, BOMBAY.

Delightfully refreshing in hot climates is the use of such a pure emollient Soap as

CALVERT'S Carbolic Toilet Soap.

Carefully prepared from the best materials only, delicately perfumed, and superfatted—it in every way meets the exacting requirements of the most sensitive skin.

It is also antiseptic, containing 10% Crystal Carbolic, which has at once a healthy action on the skin, and acts as a preventive of contagion.

Calvert's Carbolic Ointment

has a good reputation for the cure of sunburn, insect bites, and skin irritation. Always handy to have for cuts, burns, bruises, piles, scalds, and similar mishaps.

© F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

C CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S B

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO H.M. THE KING. LTD.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

&

Pears' Soap

beautifies the complexion, keeps the hands white and imparts a constant bloom of freshness to the skin. As it is the best and lasts longest it is the cheapest.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESES,

HAMS & BACON—FRESH FORTNIGHTLY.

		Rs.	a.
ENGLISH STILTON, REAL PRIZE DAIRY,	about 12 lb. each ... ...per lb.	1	6
" " "	on cut ... ... " "	1	8
ROQUEFORT,	about 5 lb. each ... ... " "	2	0
"	on cut ... ... " "	2	4
GORGONZOLA	about 14 to 20 lb. each ... ... " "	1	4
"	on cut ... ... " "	1	6
WENSLEDALE	about 14 lbs. each ... ... " "	1	10
"	on cut ... ... " "	1	12
ENGLISH CHESHIRE and GRUYERE ... ... " "		1	0
LOAF CHEDDAR ENGLISH ... ... " "		0	14
AMERICAN CHESHIRE ... ... " "		0	14
DUTCH EDAMS (about 4 lb. each) ... ... " "		0	12
BACON—Harris's Real Wiltshire Middles, 20 to 28 lb. each (in Canvas)	...per lb.	1	2
" " " " Bellies, 12-16 lb. " (" ") ... ... " "		1	0
Bacon on cut one anna per lb. extra.			
HAMS—Real Cumberland Farmers 7 to 28 lb. each (in Canvas) ... ... " "		1	2
" " Cooked and Dressed Ready for table ... ... " "		2	0
" " " and Cut in Slices ... ... " "		2	8

BARNES & Co.'s Jams, Pickles and all Oilmenstores Fortnightly.

PYRKE'S PROVISION STORES.

Proprietor E. W. PYRKE, LATE Manager of W. B. GREEN & Co.

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

DEEDS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS!

Do you know what it is to be Healthy, to have Vigour and Ambition, to be a Man? If not, it is time you should. You cannot afford to let your system run down as it invariably does in this climate.

Read Mr. Beard's opinion:—

IMPROVES EVERY 24 HOURS.

To P. O. TALANDA, 21st August, 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN, 7-1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

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I am very happy to inform you that my Nervous System has greatly improved since wearing your "Herculex" appliance.

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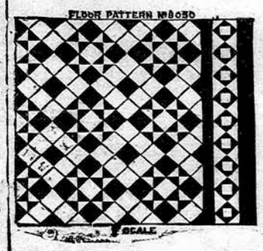

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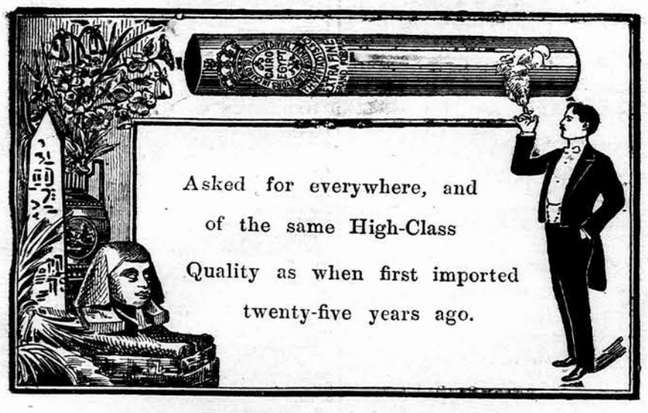

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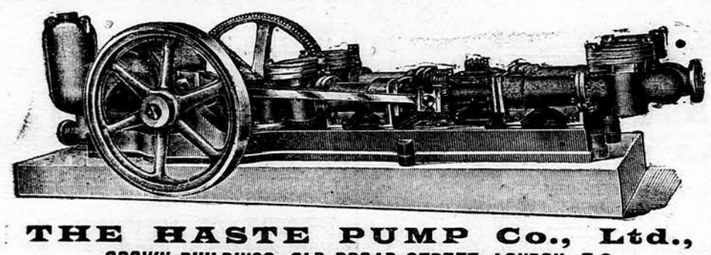

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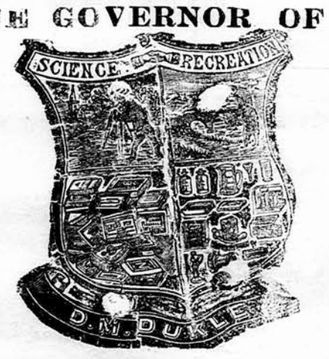

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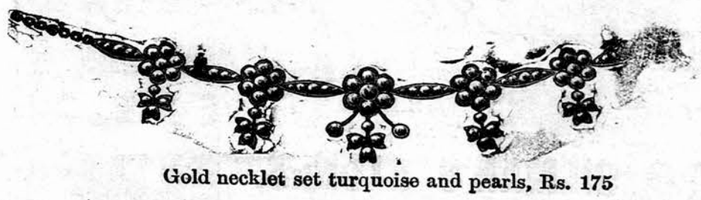

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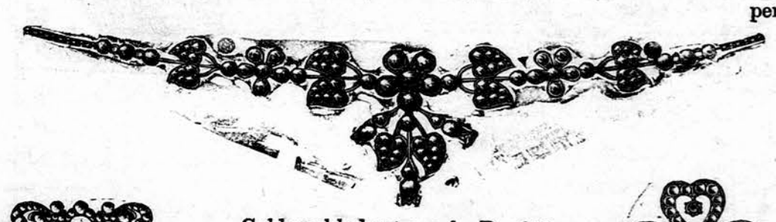

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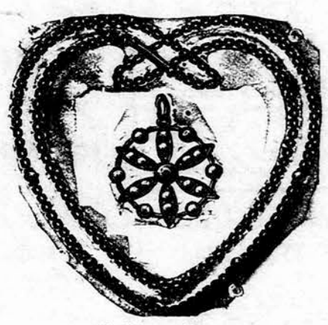

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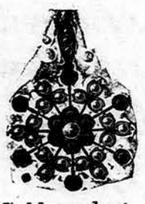

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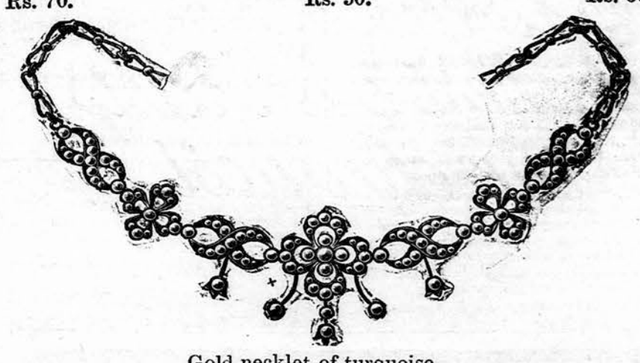

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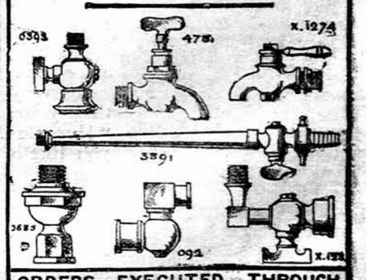

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